CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 28758—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	30 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	28 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd ,,
B.I. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jepheon	29th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.I. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th ,,
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† Those vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 2nd ,, 16th — June 30th ,, July 14th — July 28th. ,, August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Marzani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1, 1892.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
City of Dublin	Greenhorn.	3,267	4th June.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1892.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captains.	About.
* ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	6th June for Plymouth.
*LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher. R. N. R.	4th July ,, Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

† This magnificent Steamer has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' saloon, and is expected to make the Voyage in 22 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,533 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR VIA MORMUGAO on the 17th June, taking cargo for Tungue, Ibo, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight, &c. apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents.

Samuel Street, Mandvi.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3092	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3393	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted ut with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 20, 1892.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, 8th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 2nd June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 1st June, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

THE LIGHTEST, CLEANEST, COOLEST, MOST COMFORTABLE, AND DURABLE PILLOWS EXTANT.

THE PILLOW being made of the finest tempered, watch-spring, steel wire, is as soft and pleasant as feathers, or any other material, and the head does not become heated, as each slight movement changes the air beneath it. As a luxury, nothing can surpass its comfort, especially in warm weather.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Large Size, 21 by 13, Covered in Best Tick	9 0	10 0
Do. do. not do. do.	6 12	7 8
Traveller's Pillow and Back Rest, 12 by 10, Best Tick with Cover	5 8	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, opposite the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A., Architects, &c.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Mortgagee, SYED ABDUL HAK KARNALKAR, SIRDAR DILER JUNG, SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, JAMADAR MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN, the following very valuable property will be sold by AUCTION at a day to be hereafter fixed, and of which due notice will be given:—

ALL those two pieces and parcels of land, situate at Colaba, together with the messuage and tenements erected thereon and commonly known as the Grant Buildings, and which said two pieces of land contained by admeasurement in the whole (7.09) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and with the respective quantities and boundaries thereof hereinafter more particularly mentioned, that is to say:—FIRST.—A piece of land with the messuage or tenement thereon forming the eastern or seaward block of the said Grant Buildings, situate at Colaba in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (3,832) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North, South, East and West sides by the land of the Colaba Company, Limited: And, SECONDLY—A piece of land with the messuage or tenement thereon forming the western or landward block of the said Grant Buildings, situate at Colaba, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (3,823) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on all sides by the land of the said Colaba Company, Limited, or, however, otherwise the said two respective pieces of land and premises may be called, known or bounded. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND and BAYLEY, Solicitors for the said Mortgagee, SYED ABDUL HAK KARNALKAR, SIRDAR DILER JUNG, SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK, at their Office No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st Day of May 1892.

IMPURE WATER IS ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES OF TYPHOID FEVER AND CHOLERA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES"

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III., and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

THEY are constructed on the most Scientific Principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Rs. as.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half-gallon size	9 8	10 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	11 0	12 0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8	13 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	13 8	15 4
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0	17 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	17 0	19 8
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0	22 8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	23 8	26 0
,, 2 Five-gallon size	27 0	30 0
,, 3 Six-gallon size	34 0	39 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2 0 to 5 0	

Coir coverings for above at following charges:—½ Gallon, Rs. 2; 1½ Gallon, Rs. 3; 2½ Gallon, Rs. 4.

Owing to the Unsatisfactory State of Exchange, the above Prices are advanced 10 Per Cent.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MONSOON!! THE MONSOON!!!

GENT'S WATERPROOFS,

PARAMATTAS, TWEEDS, CHECKS, ETC.

SUPERIOR HIGH CLASS GOODS.

SEWN SEAMS—FROM RS. 7 TO RS. 50.

PERFECT VENTILATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SELECTED SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES— FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Rs. a.
GIBRALTAR per doz.	18 0
PALE DINNER ,,	22 8
DRY FINO ,,	24 0
VINO DE PASTO ,,	26 0
MANZANILLA ,,	30 0
AMOROSO ,,	30 0
AMONTILLADO ,,	36 0
MARSALA ,,	17 8
MADEIRA ,,	32 0

PORTS—	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SPANISH, an agreeable Wine, per doz.	18 0	10 0
DESSERT, full fruity flavour ,,	26 0	14 0
SUPERIOR OLD (Invalid). A very fine Vintage Wine, rich, soft, and delicate, specially selected for invalids ,,	34 0	18 0
TENT for Sacramental use, an unfermented Wine ,,	30 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL Wine, invaluable as a Tonic ,,	23 0	...

N.B.—Owing to fall in Exchange, our PRICES are increased 10 per cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

CHRONOGRAPHS AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200
N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.	
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

OF

ALL THE VALUABLE AND VERY CAREFULLY

SELECTED GOODS

OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!!

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINGED LION BRAND BIRD SEEDS.

This combination of ten varieties of seeds is allowed to be best obtainable for all kinds of cage birds. Canaries, larks, linnets, and all song birds will thrive and sing upon this food when other kinds are rejected; all dirt and impurities are carefully removed, and seeds of best quality are used. Annas 6 per Packet.

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DE CARLE'S RIPE FRUIT DRINKS.

Or solid fruit juice has satisfied thousands who used it; being the very juice itself in a powder form; extra from ripe fruits is infinitely better; possesses much richer fruity flavour; will keep longer; and is considerably cheaper than ready made fruit Syrup. Annas 6 only.

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S

CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 8
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT. (equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share) declared at the Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 13th June, 1892, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, 31st May, 1892.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of RAMKISONDAS NANDU; an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of NEMCHAND KESRICHAND, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor Nemchand Kesrichand, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said Ramkisondas Nandu has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this First Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two.

K. F. MODI,
for Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of June, 1892.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Twenty-seventh Day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they in them and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 31st day of May 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MOROBA VINU SANZGIRE, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

RAMRAO MOROBA and VASANTRAO MOROBA, the sons of the deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 11th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 11th day of May, 1892.

RAMRAO MOROBA & VASANTRAO MOROBA,
Petitioners in Person.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
**** BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILDITCH & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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doz. qts.

Rs. 23 per 1 doz. qts.

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BURMA BRANCH,
COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.

No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

T. F. PEDLEY, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Rangoon.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned has made Arrangement always to keep in his Stock Genuine *** BRANDY of Messrs. COMANDON and Co. of Jarnac Cognac, which is of excellent quality and flavour. The Label is Registered at the Stationers' Hall, London. The Selling Price of this Brand is purposely kept moderate to give satisfaction to Buyers who are at liberty to return the Cases if the quality is not approved. Apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Opposite Crawford Market.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 13th, 1892, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1892:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of tenderer's schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of I, II and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per copy.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, oils and clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Ry. Co. at Dharwar in sealed covers superscribed.

Tender for country stores.
Tender for oils, tallow and cotton waste.
Tender for clothing or—
Tender for Stationery as the case may be. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12 May, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 181 OF 1890.

NARAYEN RAGHOONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Navewady Lane..Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO BHASKER, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Bhalad, in Rajpipla State, and Jugonath Madhowrao of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, in Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Narayen Raghoonath and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhasker and Jagonath Madhowrao, or any of them in all that one-fourth share of the said Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jagonath Madhowrao, in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises, and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, New No. A-1250, old Survey No. 230, and new Survey No. 3-423, the buildings on the said premises being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4574 and 4575, and Street Nos. 13 and 14 Bhasker Lane, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsinglalji Maharaj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gokladhisjee Maharaj, partly by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, and partly by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayeckrao Bhaskerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 2 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Erruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4 respectively. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

P. BURROWS, SOLE AGENT IN INDIA.
44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493 High Holborn, LONDON

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bonet of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per ottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Re 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
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MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5

Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
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BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
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For shorter periods, terms on application.

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PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

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By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
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Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
,, 1880 .....£833,078
,, 1885 .....£966,107
,, 1890 .....£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....£3,288,437 | 1885 .....£5,502,901
1889.....£4,528,542 | 1890 .....£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
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THE
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IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
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The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
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Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS. See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 60, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	,, 14-1-3	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-1
35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-4-4	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Calder entered and the s. s. Vera, Merida, Sultan, and Indra left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Durham entered and the s. s. Athalie, B. Gorgoin, Imperator, and Ruthenia left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Shanghai, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Friday, the 3rd instant.

JEWISH HOLIDAY.—Owing to the feast of Pentecost, the Jewish offices were closed yesterday, and will so remain to-day. They re-open to-morrow, and will be again closed on Saturday.

THEFT OF PEARLS.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, a Hindu, named Lalloo, was brought up by Inspector Nolan, on a charge of being in possession of a quantity of pearls, of the aggregate value of Rs.40, for which he could not give a satisfactory explanation. The prisoner was taken into custody on suspicion whilst attempting to sell them in the Marwaree Bazaar. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence and committed him to jail for three months.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—The following changes have recently taken place in the personnel of the Bombay Branch of the Queen Insurance Company (now merged in the Royal Insurance Company). On the local board of management Mr. K. M. Heermaneck has been elected a director by the Home Board, and Mr. R. B. Sedgwick has joined the Board, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest having gone to Europe. We also note that Mr. D. Lindsay, from the Calcutta Branch, has been appointed local manager and secretary.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Vithal Anant was charged by Constable Good with theft as a servant of a considerable number of jingles, valued at Rs. 24. Cooverji Moolji appeared to complain, and deposed that the prisoner who was employed by him as a blacksmith to cast the ornaments, surreptitiously removed them, and endeavoured to sell them to a Borah. The suspicions of the buyer prompted him not to purchase the bells, and he confided his doubts to the police, who traced the owner of the property. The prisoner's pleader asked the Magistrate to inflict a fine instead of sentencing his client to imprisonment. The accused was, therefore, mulcted in the sum of Rs. 60, or two months.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Heera Sahe and Ramsoonadsing Buttasing, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on the 24th ultimo, seriously assaulted Kamtaprasad Maniram, a milkman, living at Chowpati. Mr. De-Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that some time back he had filed a suit and obtained a decree against the accused in the Small Causes Court. On the very same day he obtained a decree the accused tried to assault him, but they were arrested by a policeman and placed before Mr. Webb, who fined them Rs. 2 each for disorderly behaviour. Since then the parties were on very hostile terms with each other. On the 24th ultimo the complainant was standing at a *pan-supari* shop, when the accused and several other *purdeshis* attacked him without any warning, and belaboured him most unmercifully with sticks and bamboos, inflicting several wounds on his head. The complainant fainted from loss of blood. A policeman arrested the two accused, and removed the complainant to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. The other accomplices of the accused managed to escape, and are still at large. The case stands adjourned.

CROSS-SUMMONSES.—Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the two cases, in which Shawakshaw Rezonjee Buxey charged his uncle Ardeshir Jehangir Buxey and a relative, named Burjorjee Shapurjee, with assault and insult. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, for the defence. A Borah plumber and Mr. Khanderao Moroji's clerk were the two witnesses examined. The clerk, a Tatia, in his examination, said that he saw "some puddings going on." (Laughter.) Mr. De Souza asked him to speak more plainly, and he said that he meant an assault was committed. In cross-examination the witness admitted that his master, Mr. Khanderao, was solicitor in a case, in which the prosecutor's father was very much concerned; but he denied any knowledge of Mr. Pestonji Dinshaw, who was once a solicitor of the High Court, assisting Mr. Khanderao. At Mr. Crawford's suggestion the Magistrate agreed to hear the cross-case, and dispose of simultaneously. In this case Ardeshir Jehangir Buxey and Burjorji Shapurji, charged Bezonji Jehangir Buxey, the prosecutor's father and Shawakshaw, the prosecutor, with assault. Ardeshir, being an old man, was accommodated with a chair during his examination in Court. In his examination by Mr. Crawford he stated that Shawakshaw had, on the 10th March last, followed him from place to place in the High Court and finally assaulted him in the presence of Burjorjee Shapurjee and a punkha-puller in the High Court and a Mahratta peon, employed in the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji and Dinshaw, solicitors. On the advice of Mr. Flynn, the Keeper of the Court, he went to Mr. Stanford, the Police Inspector, to make a report of the assault. Shawakshaw behaved very extraordinarily in the presence of the Inspector and was only silenced by the threat of a "lock-up." As a summons was issued against him he had applied for a cross-summons. The young man was not responsible for what he had done, but his father was, who had sent him there. He was Shawakshah's uncle, and he had been angry with him for filing a suit against him. The case was to come on for argument before Mr. Justice Bayley on that day, but was remanded. He lived on the property left to him by his elders. In Mr. De Souza's cross-examination the witness admitted his squandering away the whole of his ancestral property, and that he had twice taken the benefit of the Insolvency Debtors' Act, that circumstances were very straitened with him, but he emphatically denied that he lived on mere charity. He further admitted having attempted to commit suicide. The Magistrate here objected to Mr. De Souza's questions, and remarked that they had nothing to do with the present case. The next witness, Burjorjee Shapurjee, corroborated Ardeshir's evidence. He said that he was living on the property left to him by his mother-in-law. In cross-examination by Mr. De Souza he said that he was known by his friends at Karachi by the name of "Burjorjee Ginger." The Magistrate, in disposing of the two cases, said that the evidence in the first case was not at all reliable, but that in the second it was better, but remarked that it ought to have been settled by friends out of court. Shawakshah was bound over with Rs. 50 to keep the peace for three months, while the other accused in both the cases were discharged. The Magistrate here suggested that the other case between the same parties now pending in the Police Courts should be settled out of Court.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged, with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A Shareholder of Jetpur Wala Naja Kala.	150	0	0
Total.....	150	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	90,573	6	2
Grand Total.....	90,723	6	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (71st list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A Shareholder of Jetpur Wala Naja Kala.	150	0	0
Total.....	150	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	90,973	6	2
Grand Total.....	91,123	6	2

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, May 31.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

DHARWAR.

JOWARI 29½ lbs. per rupee on average in the affected ares. Attendance on Saturday 879 on three Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund; expenditure, Rs. 393. Rainfall at Navalgund, 53 cents and at Dharwar 1 inch 54 cents. Cholera in twenty-three villages of Navalgund taluka, five villages of Ronn taluka, and six villages of Gadag taluka. No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Grain supply sufficient.

THE NEW INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT SIMLA.

THE meeting to inaugurate the new Indian Currency Association was held on Monday in the Town Hall. Some fifty representative officials and non-officials attended. Major-General Walker, Director-General of Ordnance, took the chair, and among those present were Sir Alexander Miller, General Sir William Lockhart, Colonels Pritchard, LeMessurier, Mortimer, Campbell and Robertson, Surgeon-General Rice, Mr. Harvey James, Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Remfrey.

General Walker, in thanking those present for the honour they had done him in calling him to the chair, said that he would have much preferred a non-official occupying the post. He was there merely as a Scotchman and not as an official. (Laughter and applause.) The financial crisis now approaching in India could, he thought, only be met by the steps now being proposed by the new Currency Association. Some might think it was an extravagant use of language to say that no one could tell to what depth of depreciation in future the rupee might be lowered. A ninepenny rupee was a ghastly thing to contemplate, but no one could say that it was an impossibility. Experts in currency had before affirmed that a 1s. 3d. rupee was the lowest that might be expected, but to-day it is under 1s. 3¼d. To send £100 to England required Rs. 1,500. When the landin India the rupee was much honoured and respected. It held its own in the currency of the world, and converting rupees into gold meant only dividing the number by ten. The discarding of the white metal by Western nations had dishonoured the rupee and brought it into low repute. Was India such a poor country that she was only used as place for the reception of silver that was obtained from other countries to pay for her exports to gold-using countries? These countries lived upon bread stuffs that India supplied, and in return she received what they might without irreverence characterise as little better that stones. He continued: For our exports we want not silver but gold. Poorer countries than India, seeing the dangers ahead, are adopting gold standards, to wit, Austria and Italy. I do not for a moment consider that bi-metallism ought not to be considered—and at some future time the nations of the world will consider it, when scarcity of gold is felt by all—that a ratio between gold and silver will not have to be introduced, but as long as England sets her face so determinedly against a double standard, so long will other nations refuse to use silver as a standard of value in their currency. We are thus forced to give up our silver plank on which formerly the Silver Association platform was based, and to substitute for it a golden one. A conference is again about to sit upon this important question, and to stiffen the backs of the English delegates it will be well for them to know that steps are being taken in India to ask for a gold currency. Although Simla has been chosen as the place to start the Indian Currency Association it is not intended that its head-quaters should be located here, but rather that like the high source of a great river that owes its origin to some place in a mountain range, it may, as it approaches the ocean, develope from its numerous branches into a mighty stream, whose head-quaters may be fixed at the presidency towns, where commercial activity is greatest and commercial knowledge and currency questions are best studied and understood. (Applause.)

The following series of resolutions was unanimously carried: (1st) Proposed by Colonel Pritchard, seconded by Mr. Remfrey: That this meeting concurs in the views stated in the prospectus, and resolves that an Indian Currency Association be now established, and that it be open to all who desire to aid in the objects, European and native, non-official and official. (2nd) Proposed by Mr. W. L. Dallas, seconded by Colonel Robertson: That a branch of the association be established, with a local committee, at each important centre in India, and that the Simla branch with a committee of not less than seven, be now established. (3rd) Proposed by Mr. G. H. D. Walker, seconded by Mr. E. Dyer: That the Simla branch committee draw up a form of a petition to the House of Commons, to be circulated without delay to other local branches for their concurrence; and that the committee be empowered to correspond with gentlemen in other stations, in view to forming new local branches and to obtaining signatures to the petition. (4th) Proposed by Mr. Ribbentrop, seconded by Mr. Walker: That the Simla committee be also empowered to seek the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations and other public bodies in India, in representing to Her Majesty's Government and the House of Commons the intolerable condition of the Indian currency, and the peremptory necessity of such reforms in it as will secure either stability in the present standard of value, by international agreement, or failing such agreement the substitution therefore of more stable standard, so as to prevent for the future, the depreciations and fluctuations from which all classes in India have been suffering with increasing intensity for many years. (5th) Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Gordon Walker: That the Simla branch be empowered to frame rules for the conduct of its business, and to issue such publications as may be required to bring prominently before the public the facts of the case and the remedies required.

Colonel Pritchard, in moving the first resolution, said:—We have been recently told, at a meeting in England of bi-metallists and others, by a commercial gentleman of some weight, who was for many years engaged in commerce in this country, and suffered from the same circumstance of the depreciated rupee of which we now complain, but who is now in England and doubtless a rich man, that nothing could be done for India to appreciate her currency, and that all the Government of India can do is to compensate its servants for the loss they sustain in their home remittances. Now, this is a very easy thing to say, but if the cost of such a concession were put down in rupees you would probably be astonished at the result. Moreover, it does not seem to me right that the country should be taxed further in order to compensate one particular class, and that the official class. It also seems impracticable. From the annual financial statements we see how very closely the revenue and expenditure of the Empire are estimated and balance each other and it is understood that the limit of taxation has been reached so far as ordinary requirements are concerned. How, then, can the Government of India be asked to invent taxes for the purpose of compensating their officials? Expenditure cannot be reduced with safety to the interests of the Empire, and the still falling exchange has to be met. I do not see where other economies can be made. Where, then, is the money to come from? Moreover, the proper remedy is one in which all classes can share alike. Why should one class be compensated more than another and the country be taxed to this end? All of us who are married and have families or relatives in England have to make home remittances as a consequence, and we suffer in common. We believe that the real remedy is to be found in a gold standard; not necessarily a gold currency; and we see small States like Roumania and others arranging for such a standard. Surely, then, a large empire, such as India is, can afford to follow suit. When I was first asked to join in this movement the only difficulty that I felt would arise in instituting a gold standard, was, where and how should we secure the necessary reserve of gold to support such a standard? I felt sure that we could not further tax the country so as to obtain a larger supply of silver wherewith to purchase this reserve of gold, and silver would be further depreciated in value by our action, and, therefore, a very large amount would be needed. I put this difficulty before a leading, influential and capable mercantile Calcutta friend of mine, and the answer I received took from me all my fears, and enabled me to join this movement. If I could name my authority, you would feel at once that the information is reliable and worthy of credence. He told me that all that would be necessary would be to stop the free coinage of silver at our mints, shut them up, in fact, to all coinage but gold and such rupees as Government required, or are demanded in exchange for gold. These rupees would be issued at a ratio to their value in gold, which would be determined by the Government with regard to the relative value of the metals. This would enable traders to demand gold payment for their exports, of which there is balance of about thirty crores over imports, and gold would flow into the country and mints, and we should have our gold reserve. By this means we should draw from Western nations a large portion of their now cherished metal, and by so doing, appreciate to such an extent the value of gold in those countries that prices would fall so heavily there that they would feel the pinch we are now feeling with our silver, by reason of there not being enough gold in the world for present trade purposes. We might in this way, perhaps, hope to convert these nations to our views of adding another metal to the currency for trade purposes. All we ask, then, is that India may be given a free hand in arranging its own currency, and we feel sure she can do so and relieve the present distresses which bid fair otherwise to end in the bankruptcy of the Government of India, which would be a worse calamity than a Russian invasion as far as our hold on the country is concerned. Under these circumstances I have much pleasure in proposing the resolution.

Sir Alexander Miller supported the movement in its entirety. He devoted most of his speech to showing that bi-metallism never really existed; that in the Latin union, until 1873, the currency at one time was exclusively gold and at another exclusively silver, and that in fact only one standard was feasible. Bi-metallism being a failure he went on to say that the prospect of an international agreement was hopeless, that India should have a gold standard, and should have had it long ago; that, in short, gold should not have been disestablished in 1835. He argued that a gold standard could not be introduced on the basis of making the rupee equal to two shillings, and that the rupee must necessarily be fixed at about the present rate; but though that would be considered a low rate, the introduction of a gold standard would have the effect of preventing for the future any depreciation in the rate. Considering the hopeless position to which the rupee was drifting and descending that was a great gain. He urged immediately the settlement of the currency on a gold basis.

Mr. G. H. D. Walker said that it would be an important and early duty of the committee to draw up a memorandum to the House of Commons. That never did any harm, and through Parliament the British public would know that a large and influential body of men were dissatisfied with the circumstances and conditions which it might be in the power of the House of Commons, or the English people, to remedy. The second part of the third resolution was important, because, as already stated by the chairman, the object was not to create merely an association in Simla, but to found branches of the association broadcast over the length and breadth of India, and especially in the great trade centres. They already had assurance of support from the import merchants of Calcutta, and there was little doubt that if any of the export merchants still adhered to the idea that a falling exchange was good for trade they were getting tired of seeing the rupee gradually dwindle, and would eventually join the association. In regard to Sir A. Miller's remarks, he could not agree that a gold standard for India would alone be possible if the rate of the rupee in relation to sterling were fixed at the present depreciated value. To suggest such a thing would certainly frighten many people at the outset. This was a question which would have to be threshed out by experts when the proper time came. The speaker was not prepared to say the rate should ever be fixed as high as 2s. but he should certainly expect something better than 1s. 3¼d.; a rate to which the rupee had been partly forced down by silver speculators in America, and which was generally regarded in India as a fictitious rate from which it was to be raised up and rescued. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ribbentrop, in moving the fourth resolution, made an excellent speech. He said:—Being entirely unaccustomed to speak in public it is with great diffidence that I address you, but the vanishing rupee is a subject on which I can speak with some feeling, especially when, convinced as I am in the present instance of addressing a more or less sympathetic assembly, the resolution in my charge contains strong and expressive words, which require your careful consideration before you are entitled to approve of it. In the first instance it brands the present condition of our Indian currency as intolerable. Are you satisfied that this is the case? I know it would require no further words of mine to convince those of you who are in receipt of a fixed income, measured by the blessed rupee, that the condition is intolerable from your own point of view. But we cannot conscientiously ask for the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce and other trade bodies to extricate us from our uncomfortable position, if we do not feel sure that wider and more important interests command us to raise a general protest. It is, however—I believe I am correct in saying—an historical fact, that disorganisation of its currency is one of the greatest and gravest dangers to the public life, well being, and development of a country, and that on more than one occasion it has been the forerunner of great disasters, both commercial and political. Nobody can, I maintain, gainsay the fact that our Indian currency is entirely and hopelessly disorganised, and that the present sale of Indian silver bills reminds one forcibly of the medival times when Governments were disposed of to the highest bidder, and their revenue gathered in grain and herbs, and other produce of the field. No doubt a certain body of speculators made then, as they now make, fortunes out of these transactions, but you will agree that these conditions are non-conducive to a sound development or even maintenance of international trade. I am convinced that we can approach Chambers of Commerce and other influential bodies with considerable confidence in stigmatising the present condition as intolerable, even from a general point of view. I can agree in what is required but a few words to prove the peremptory necessity for reform. We have been patiently waiting for nearly twenty years for a natural and healthy reaction as regards the value and stability of our currency, but no such reaction has taken place, and it becomes day by day more evident that we have to deal with a moribund and decaying body. Surely now is the moment that new life could be infused therein for the time being and perhaps for a considerable length of time by an international agreement with regard to the comparative value of coined gold and coined silver and the resolution in my hands refers to such a possibility; but I am much afraid, in fact, I am convinced, that, in spite of the international conference, such international agreement is a hope deferred. (Applause.) It is possible but not probable, and India cannot afford to wait any longer for a development which lies entirely beyond its own sphere of influence whilst it is sinking deeper and deeper into the quagmire of financial difficulties, the depth of which is unknown, but the end of which must inevitably be touched sooner or later, in spite of periodical fluctuations, which, in themselves, are most distressing to the trade interests of the country, if we do not free ourselves by united and desperate effort. All we ask is that India be left alone and unhampered to work out its own salvation. That this is possible by the introduction of a gold standard I feel convinced, and I feel equally sure that if our cry for support, or at least for freedom of action, is raised in unison throughout the country, it will insure us a fair and equitable hearing in the House of Commons. The introduction of a gold standard in India will no doubt necessitate a deep dip into the coffers of the State for the purchase of the necessary gold, but it seems better to spend a considerable sum, once for all, on the introduction of a stable currency for which the nation clamours, than to waste it in dribblets of some eighty to a hundred millions of rupees a year. Once the initial outlay is got over, the State can (I maintain with due deference, but in opposition to the remarks made by Sir Alexander Miller) fix its own rate of internal exchange at ten rupees to the sovereign if it lists, and can enforce such exchange and maintain its permanency by closing the harbours of India to the import of silver and its mints to free coinage. I am convinced, and so are you, I hope, that we may safely trust our own Indian Government to work out a practical scheme if once their hands are freed from interference by interested parties at home.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the Simla Committee:—Mr. E. Dyer, Mr. A. M. Ker (Aliance Bank), Mr. Harvey James, Colonel Pritchard, Mr. W. Remfry, Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Major-General Walker and Mr. G. H. D. Walker. The last named was appointed Secretary of the Simla committee, which will proceed to take action on the 3rd, 4th and 5th resolutions.

The President of the Planters' Association has telegraphed offering support, which has been gladly accepted.

"HEWLETT MEMORIAL FUND."

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	2,664	8	10
Dr C H L Mayer	50	0	0
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G Waters	49	15	0
Assistant Surgeon Shantaram V Kantak ...	35	0	0
Office Establishment of the Supt. of Vacc. PO.	29	15	0
Assist Surgeon J F Gonsalves, Bandora ...	25	0	0
Mr Wassudeodas Saokar	25	0	0
Assist Surgn Abdool Garri Hakim, Gadag...	24	15	0
Mr Ellapa Balaram, through Dr S V Kantak.....	20	0	0
Mr Goverdhandas Khatao, through Dr S V Kantak.....	20	0	0
Sympathizer, through Dr S V Kantak	20	0	0
Dr G H Bull	15	0	0
Surgeon-Major F F MacCartie, M B.....	15	0	0
Mr Kallipa Balla	12	8	0
Mr Virappa Koti	12	8	0
Mr Malleshappa Mawi	12	8	0
Mr Raghavendrao Vakil	12	8	0
Mr C E G Crawford	10	0	0
Mr Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal through Dr S V Kantak	10	0	0
Surgeon John Crimmin	10	0	0
Mr Trimback Chintaman Gokhale, Dharwar	5	0	0
Total Rs...	3,079	5	10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 28th May, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coachin Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,51,142	8,22,175	4,261	9,77,578
Corresponding week last year, o pen 1,491½ miles..	..	..	..	12,18,457
Decrease				Rs. 2,40,879.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE IN BOMBAY.

THE *Indian Spectator* remarks:—Too much credit cannot be given to the *Bombay Gazette* for its openness as regarding the question of establishing a Pasteur institute in town for the cure of hydrophobia. Our contemporary rightly estimates Pasteurism, and with equal justice it recommended, some time ago, the Buisson method which was everything in its favour. It would be wrong to take Mr. Kabraji, or any other citizen, as an advocate of this or that particular method. What we all want is the simplest and the safest remedy. Let that tried by M. Buisson upon himself and others, in undoubted cases of hydrophobia, and with unfailing success, be given a chance in this country before victims of the disease are subjected to an unnatural, cruel and absolutely inconclusive experiment. It will be an evil day for India when reverence for life is sacrificed to the clamours of false science.

WATER FAMINE IN BOMBAY.

Native Opinion observes:—Members of the Standing Committee have done well to draw the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the complaints made in several places about the scarcity of water. Two crores have already been spent on the Tansa Waterworks and it is difficult to see why people should now and then be put upon a scanty water-supply. The bursting of mains is a constant source of inconvenience and it is the more to be regretted because they were put up only recently. If they cannot stand the pressure of water in this season, we hardly know what is in store for the inhabitants in the rainy season, when the rush of water will undoubtedly be more violent. The matter demands serious consideration at the hands of the Municipal authorities and we hope every effort will be made to remove all patent defects in time to obviate all future inconvenience and avoid further troubles. After so much expenditure one is certainly grieved to find modern engineering work in need of constant repairs.

SOCIAL REACTION AMONG EDUCATED HINDUS.

The *Rast Gaftar* discourses:—The (in connection with the gathering at the Panch Howds Mission House) incident is illustrative of the social reaction which has been going on among educated Hindus. They are ultra-radical as politicians, and bigoted reactionaries in social matters. They would have slavery at home and liberty abroad. They would invite and uphold the tyrannical exercise of its power by the caste hierarchy, while they would cry their loudest for political emancipation. It is these glaring inconsistencies in their character that have made us oppose the extravagances of their political pretensions, the mistaken, or rather selfish, patriotism that hopes for everything in the mere form of Government, based upon the model of English institutions. The character of the people is yet to be built up, and the formation of this character is a necessary condition precedent to national advancement. This may be a common-place of criticism, but it needs inculcating very much.

THE REFORM QUESTION AT POONA.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—The *Bombay Gazette* has commented in a recent issue on an unpleasant social incident in an article which is remarkable for its well-balanced vigour, and still more remarkable for its frank directness of style. The incident, which is said to be exercising Marathi newspapers for some time past, may be thus briefly described. Some Brahmin gentlemen of Poona were invited to a social gathering at the Panch Howds Mission House, and Mr. Madhew Govind Ranade was one of them. Tea being served, it was partaken of by some of the guests, while it was not touched or tasted by some others. The cry was raised in Marathi journals that those that had drunk the tea as well as those that had not had lost caste. The Swamy Acharya was moved to take cognizance of this sacrilegious act, and this great functionary declared that the persons who had attended the gathering at the Mission House must purge themselves of its foul contamination by performing the expiatory ceremony of a *prayaschit*. The Brahmins who are under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Swami, Mr. Ranade being one of them, quietly went through "this indescribably unpleasant and humiliating ceremony," as our contemporary terms it. Mr. Ranade is one of the very best products of Western culture and enlightenment, and it is really a painful surprise to see him, of all others in the world, bend the knee weakly and timidly to the Bail of caste tyranny and sacerdotal unreason. The performance of the *prayaschit* must no doubt have been a bitter pill for him to swallow, but one might have thought that he would be the very last man to set an example of moral effeminacy by submitting to a loathsome penalty from which his whole soul must have turned in contempt and abhorrence. One might have supposed that he would have taken this opportunity to stand up in indignant defiance of a renseless ruling and dealt such a blow, as he alone could deal, to priestly presumption and tyranny.

Says the *Gujarati*:—The Hindu community is at present in a state of utterly chaotic condition so far as its religion is concerned, and we cannot say exactly whither it is drifting. But of one thing sure, and that is, unless there is something like a *tabula rasa* all round, social and religious construction is impossible. Have the Poona reformers helped this process by the step they have taken? On the contrary they have by their ill-advised action caused still further confusion. They are either sincere believers in the *Prayaschitta* ceremony or they are not. In both cases, they must cease indulging in tall talk about moral, religious and social progress from the Praithana Samaj pulpit. We have the highest respect for Mr. Ranade's attainments and capacity, because in this presidency another Ranade is not to be found. But we must say he has sorely disappointed all who expected from him moral courage of a higher order than the humiliating specimen he has exhibited before the eyes of the whole world.

The *Subodha Patrika* is disappointed and says:—We were under the hope that reform had taken root among us, and that the reformers had grown bolder during the last twenty-five years; but are extremely disappointed to find that the slightest notice taken by the orthodox is enough to send terror into the heart of the most ardent reformer, make him tremble, and tamely yield to their demands and do what their conscience disapproves. Sincerity, whither art thou gone and fled!!

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The Birthday Honours published this week are not free from the usual complaint, that they are too much confined within the charmed circle of the bureaucracy. These honours are a biennial division of the spoils among the official hierarchy. Not that the nobility and gentry of this vast continent have been altogether excluded from them; but the lion's share falls to the official classes. This would imply that the vast and variegated public of India can produce very few persons deserving of garters and ribbons, while the number of such persons in the official ranks is ever abundant. The proportion of the official to the non-official recipients of titles would be justifiable on this ground. But the validity of such a plea would be open to serious question, because, although the people, even the best of them, are sadly lacking in public spirit and public virtue, it would be absurd to maintain that there is an almost entire dearth of natives deserving of a poor C. I. E., not to mention any higher distinction. In one respect the disproportion on which we are commenting is not a matter for unmixed regret. Titles and honours have too often a demoralising effect upon natives, whose one great defect of character is a tendency to subserviency. Aye, titles are very often bestowed as a reward of subserviency, and although no such open confession is made on either side, the distinction is regarded as a tacit understanding that the virtue which has obtained the honour should be confirmed and deepened by submissive gratitude to the givers of it.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* bitterly complains:—There is a prolonged wail over the Birthday Honours Gazette. And well there may be. But why do our people care a two-penny for those tinsel honours, much less to discuss who may be the lucky recipients of viceregal favour? The two orders have been wantonly abused. Originally instituted to mark the recognition by the State of the highest and noblest kind of public service or private citizenship, they are now given away without discrimination. Puffing philanthropists, so-called advertising servants of the Crown, johoocum legislators and all the motley crow who generally throng the corridors of State Secretariats and obsequiously wait flunkeylike on the words of bloated secretaries, living on the honey of flattery and breathing the fumes of the fragrant incense of abject adulation—these are the creatures whom Government deigns to decorate. In short, not only have birthday honours been cheapened but degraded till they have lost any value they ever possessed.

Native Opinion writes:—This year's list of Birthday Honours is a curiosity and affords some insight into the way the honours are distributed. We are often told that we live under the influence of an all-pervading liberalism, but, reading between the lines, one cannot fail to observe that even in the matters of honour a spirit of autocracy seems to pervade all through. The higher honours now seem to be officialised, i.e., in their distribution the majority of recipients with a here and there sprinkling of native nobility is official, whose services as a matter of course are known to Government only. There may be no objection to their getting the honours if their services are important, but we think those of outsiders cannot be less so.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Merida, 1,489 tons, Captain T G Tompsett, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE ss Athalie, 1,673 tons, Captain F O Kattenborn, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE ss Bjorgein, 1,786 tons, Captain P Reimers, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE ss Terra, 1,778 tons, Captain V Petersen, cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE s s Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain W F Collin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's ss Shanghai, 2,044 tons, Captain V W Hall, arrived in harbour on the 31st ult. from London, with a general cargo.

THE ss Victoria, 1,531 tons, Captain John James Ormiston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grimsby (30th April), with a cargo of railway sleepers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, sailing from the Victoria Dock at 2 p.m. For Genoa—Mr Coales, Mr Arnold Gerdes, Revd D F Pocas, Mr Wibelitz, Mr C Meinecks and 6 deck passengers. For Aden—23 deck.

THE McIver Line s s Ruthenia, 3,428 tons, Captain E Bellinge, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col W Bartheman, Captain T P Nailor, Mrs Howard Vyse, Mrs Granville Acworth, Captain and Mrs Morse and child, Mrs Chester, Mr and Mrs C F G Lester, Miss Shannon, Mr and Mrs Major, Surgeon Capt and Mrs Brown, Captain Buck, Mr T J P Jeffery and Dr Collie.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's ss Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain C F Preston, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr Bradshaw and servant and Mr P Murray. For Melbourne—Mr G St J Bishop. For Shanghai—Mr R S Raphael. For Hongkong—Lt Leatham and Mr R S Phelpott. For Calcutta—Mr Norman Durant. For Colombo—Mr A F Hutchins.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sultan	1775	Collins	A	V Ebrahim & Co
,, C Mclean.....	1496	Bond.....	B	F Muir & Co
,, Hosseinee	993	Raffin	C	B and P S N Co
,, Merida	1463	Tompsett ...	D	B Craig & Co.
,, Ravenna ...	1915	Crowe	E	P and O Co.
,, Tanjore	1402	Raffin.....	F	H Cassum & Co.
,, Taif	1288	Hannah	G	Ahmedbhoy H C &Co
,, Viceroy	878	Dalew	G	W&A Graham & Co
,, Clio	1779	Wood	H,J	F Muir & Co.
,, Indra.....w	2333	Leslie.....	K	K Nixon & Co
H M I M S Magdala		.....	L	Government.
S.S. Daventry ...	1578	Sevewright..	M	Bombay Co
,, Adventure..	1327	Newton	N	K Nixon & Co
,, Blenheim ..	1547	Chadwick ..	P	.....
,, Terra	1778	Peterson ...	Q	J Mackintosh & Co
,, B. Castle ..1962		..Cringle..(30 tons crane.)		H Cassum & Co
,, Zanzibar....1919		..McLeod ..(alongside)..		J Mackintosh.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Bheema and Neera..... Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. C of Dublin..	2150	Greenhorn ...	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Britannia ..	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, B Rubattino	3024	Merello	3	K Nixon & Co.
,, Shannon	2049	Bishop	4	P. and O Co.
,, Thibet	2622	Webmer	5	Do.
,, Malwa.....	1694	Prestone	6	Do.
,, Imperator ..	2343	Bechtinger ..	7	J Jannt
,, Ruthenia ..	3428	Billinge	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Etolia	2055	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
,, Worsley Hall	2172	Black.....	12	E Bates & Co
,, Ecuna	1630	Welch	13	K Nixon & Co
,, Bjorgoin....	1786	Reimers.....	15	Bombay Co
,, Athalie	1673	Kaltenton....	16	K Nixon & Co.
,, Oakland s ..	1232	Moore.....	18	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Shanghai (s)	Hall	London.
June. 1	Victoria (s)	Ormiston	Grimsby, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda, &c.
	Pasmamba (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Sultan (s)	Collin	Jedda, &c.
	Athalie (s)	Kattenbora...	Hull.
	Imperator (s).....	Beehtinter ...	Trieste, &c.
	Merida (s)	Tompsett	Hull.
	Bjorgoin (s).....	Reimers	Liverpool.
	Ruthenia (s)	Bellinge	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steam

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

WANTED, 2 FIRST-CLASS NATIVE CLERKS, must be well acquainted with Mercantile Business and accounts and write a good hand, no others need apply. Apply E. BATES & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, for an Up-Country Mill, a Competent 1st CLASS ENGINEER, and also one Experienced MILL MANAGER. Apply with copies of Testimonials to 'S.,' care of this Paper.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA DUST.—Finest Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Souchong Dust, As. 9; Mixed Dust, As. 8; Congou Dust, As. 7; and Tea Dust, As. 6; per lb. —N. B. Dantra & Co., 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—THE POONA HOTEL is a First-Class Upper-Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally and conveniently situated, is open to westerly breeze, and affords all the comforts of a home. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS (Boys' and Girls') will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, June 8th.

OLD POT STILL IRISH WHISKEY.—Used in the Palace and in the Shielling. The Best ever imported. Buy no other. Rs. 30 per dozen.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in metal cases, Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150; Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a WINDING FRAME, new or second-hand. State particulars and price to Messrs. MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co., 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.—Just unpacked. Best for Table use. Per lb, Annas 12. Per Box of 3 lb. Rs. 3 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of Renowned Ripon Tea Estates. Highly recommended for Aroma and Flavour. Agents:—JIJIBHOY JEHANGIR and Co., Marine Street, Fort. Sub-Agents:—FRASER and Co., Chemists, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SOMETHING NEW.—Handsome Silver Stick WATCHES, suitable for Riding Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas, etc., Rs. 50 each.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Fort.

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of the premises being built at Apollo Bunder, Opposite Sirdar's Mansions, for the Ripon Club. Apply HONORARY SECRETARIES, Hornby Row.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelelano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

18, Nothingham Place, York Gate, Regents' Park, N. W.—Visitors to London will find elegant accommodation, with First Class Board, at the above address. The house is situated in a most central position, being only two minutes' walk from Baker Street Station and within easy access to all Theatres. Highly recommended. For Terms, &c., apply to Miss FURRELL, 18, Nottingham Place.

JUST LANDED, Per s. s. Shannon, Dogcart, Driving Aprons, Waterproof, Sheeting, Silk Umbrellas, &c., &c. Waterproof Coats, Rs. 4; and Suits complete, Rs. 6 to Rs. 8-8 each.—Ar HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English, and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, 2 plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 12, Medows Street.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની ઍડમ
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, on and after 4th June, 1892, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 25th May, 1892.

DR. ARDESIR DORABJEE,
DENTAL SURGEON,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.
SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.
The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 51.
AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Blacksmith and Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by ten years with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 3-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
20 bales grey shirtings 8-9-10 and 11lb.
2 ,, Mule and water twist.
6 cases printed sarry cloth.
1 ,, Muslin tambouredd iagonals.
2 ,, colored merino.
3 ,, white handkerchiefs.
25 ,, anyline colour.
19 bales casing papers.
10 rolls leather beltings.
A quantity of Euroka cylinder oil, spindle oil, boiler, fluid cotton seed oil, machinery oil, &c.
By order of Mr. Doolubram Ambaram, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Carl Wallach, landed ex s. s. "Imperatrix"—
C W 5 Bombay—9372—1 case imitation gold thread.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DUST AND SEEDS AND SIZED SWEEPINGS, &C.
On MONDAY, the 6th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of The Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sullamanjee Allibhoy.
A quantity of cotton dust and seeds and sized sweepings, accumulated stock for the month of May 1892.
Also the contract for the purchase of cotton dust and seeds and sized sweepings for the unexpired period of his agreement up to 31st December 1892.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, June 2, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF 19 HALF-PRESSED BALES OF VERAVAL COTTON (DAMAGED).
Under instructions of Messrs. Lidbetter & Co. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at 2 p.m., in the Jatha, next to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, and on account of the underwriters—
19 half-pressed bales of Veraval cotton (damaged.)
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 2, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

REUTER reports a further advance of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40 5-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination of Monday's quotations; while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 88 cents, Exchange on London being higher to the same extent, at 4·88½ dollers. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan, and the market rates of discount were unchanged. The Indian Council made further allotments of 5 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-32d. and 4 lakhs at 1s. 3⅛d.,—the higher rate being 5-32d. above that of last Wednesday's regular allotments, and 1-16d. more than was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Monday. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at thirty days' sight, remained at 1s. 3½d. Paris quotations still come unaltered.

The Wheat Market was steady, with No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool ½d. per cental lower, but with While Delhi 1d. higher, at 6s. 11½d. and 6s. 9d. per cental, respectively, Ex-Quay. Linseed was steady, Bombay Seed being still quoted at 39s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening, Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4½d., per lb.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but in East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, and Oomras were 1-16d. higher in all grades. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm with only a small business doing.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands was 1-16 cent higher, at 7 7-16 cents; and August Futures were 9 points higher, at 7·55 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 17,000 bales; and the total figures this season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding year:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's and Tuesday's Receipts...	17,000	11,000	17,000
Thursdays' do.	22,000	16,000	2,900
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,884,000	6,951,000	5,715,900

In our local Cotton Market there has been less enquiry—especially from the Mills—to-day, and only a moderate business in the aggregate has been done; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged. The purchases for export sum up 2,200 bales, made up of 500 each, of Barsee, at Rs. 180; and Dhulia, at Rs. 170; 400 Bengals, at Rs. 155-69; and 200 each of Nugger, at Rs. 175; Sheagaum, at Rs. 169½; Ujein, at Rs. 172; and Laria Ginned, at Rs. 172; while the Mills have bought 900 bales, say 400 Barsee, at Rs. 177-80; 200 Nuggers, at Rs. 176; and 100 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 180; Dhiroji Ginned, at Rs. 172½; and Anjur, at Rs. 165½-6 per candy.

WHEAT.—From quiet this market has now become dull; only a small export business has been done to-day; and prices are one to two annas lower, at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs.	5-0-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,, ,,	4-15-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi..... ,,	4-14-0	,,
Red Delhi..... ,,	4-8-0	,,
Hard Yellow..... ,,	5-0-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad ..... ,,	4-12-6	,,
Hard Red..... ,,	4-8-0	,,

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with a moderate export business passing; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	7,901	bales.
Wheat.....	82,561	cwts.
Linseed	20,205	,,
Rapeseed	10,755	,,
Gingelly.....	1,248	,,
Poppyseed.....	1,857	,,
Groundnuts	741	,,
Castorseed	6,016	,,

FREIGHTS show no improvement in rates nor increase in business, there having been less doing to-day than was the case yesterday.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits and 1s. 3 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and rates were maintained at that level throughout the day, closing quiet but steady, a moderate amount of business having transpired both ways. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand .....1s. 3 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 7-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 3⅛d.	,,
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 3 9-16d.	,,
Francs 3 do. ...1·63⅜.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at yesterday's closing rates of 109 for Fours for cash, and 108 13-16 for the next account, at which the market left off this evening; but little fresh business has transpired.

SHARES keep very quiet, and quotations generally show no change.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera 37-16

The Manchester Market has been firm with only small business doing.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	70½
4½ per cent. ,, ...	67⅜
Bar Silver	40 5-16

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Brindisi (extra) left here yesterday afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertador can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secretlanguage in telegrams for Kotonou are temporarily prohibited.

Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 8-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 2nd instant.

The Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 11 a.m. on June 2.

The Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m., on the 4th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st June, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	7	17 p.m.	5	31
Teheran	1	2	44 p.m.	..	17
Suez.....	1	2	50 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 1st June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	30	..	1
,, Kurrachee	..	23	..	1
,, Madras	..	33	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 31.

10 p.m.	83·6

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

6 a.m.	80·9
10 a.m.	85·5
2 p.m.	88·9
4 p.m.	85·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WOOD—May 24, at Jhansi, N-W P, the wife of Surgeon-Major Oswald G Wood, M D, Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DONALDSON—HOCKADAY—May 21, in Purneah, at the Roman Catholic Church, Alfred Donaldson, of Kings-Lynne, Norfolk and Saran, to Hannah Emey, only daughter of J Hockaday, Engineering Department, E B State Railway, Forbesgunge.

MARSHALL—HODGES—May 21, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Very Revd Father Lewis, James Marshall, eldest son of James Marshall, Esq, M D, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Emily Mary Hodges, daughter of John Flood, Esq., late Superintendent, N-W P Secretariat.

DEATHS.

BRODIE—May 23, at Srinagar, Kashmir, very suddenly of cholera, Mrs A Oswall Brodie, widow of A Oswald Brodie, Esq, Ceylon Civil Service, and eldest daughter of the late General A C Spottiswoode.

CLARKE—May 18, at Dharmsala, John Duncan Sim, eldest child of William Ronaldson Clark, Civil Surgeon, aged 3 years and 4 months.

GASELEE—May 25, at Abbottabad, Frederick Edward Stewart, the infant son of Lieut-Colonel and Mrs A Gaselee.

GRANVILLE—May 24, at Jubbulpore, Lieut R Granville, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, aged 28 years.

SWITZER—May 21, at Phillour, of a lingering illness, Peter William Switzer, of Dharmsala.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892.

ALTHOUGH only forty-five out of the nearly two hundred pages of the last report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India are devoted to the European army in India, they are full of interest, and deal with some questions of great importance. The report, though it has only just been distributed, relates to 1890; would it not be possible for the Supreme Government to issue the reports in this Department, which are often of great value, as little earlier than this? However, we will deal, to begin with, with some of the salient facts mentioned by Surgeon-General Rice. The sickness in the European army in India was greater—mainly through influenza—than in the previous year, the ratio of admissions per thousand of strength being 1,520 as against 1,498 in 1889; but the mortality was much less—13·84 as compared with 16·60. The total loss from deaths and invaliding was 39. We have not to go back to the old days of ill-drained and ill-ventilated barracks to show how greatly the sanitary condition of the army has improved. Only as recently as during the decade preceding 1880 the deaths averaged 19·34 per thousand of strength, and invaliding 43. The returns of each year in the succeeding decade show a steady and almost unbroken improvement. So matters seem when large totals alone are taken into account. The results are less satisfactory when the figures come to be analysed. Put briefly, the unsatisfactory features which the analysis brings into view are an increase in the number of cases of enteric fever which are diagnozed, and a serious increase in the prevalence of venereal diseases in the British army in India. Dealing with the later phemonenon first, the fact that this class of diseases stands second in the list of causes of invaliding claims notice, though that, as everyone is aware, is no new thing. In all three Presidencies these diseases stand first amongst the forms of sickness. And, as we have said, their ratio is increasing. On the year it increased, in all India, from 482 per mille of strength to 504, being accountable for 33 per cent. of the admissions 0·7 per cent. of the deaths, and 13·2 per cent. of the invaliding. In the Bombay army the increase was greater than in the other Presidencies, having been from 481 per thousand to 516, and the percentage on the total sickness of the army was 36. The Sanitary Commissioner has no theory to propound, and no proposal to make in regard to this lamentable state of things, though we have no doubt that if asked to do so he would be ready enough to give his own view as to the cause and the remedy. We shall follow Surgeon-General Rice's example, and shall not go outside the facts contained in this report.

First there is the evidence of a serious, and with the exception of one year, uninterrupted growth in the number of admissions to hospital from this cause. In the decade preceding 1880 the admissions into military hospitals of soldiers suffering from venereal diseases numbered 293 per mille of the strength of the army. In 1890 the number had increased to 504, or had considerably more than doubled. Bombay, as we have shown, exhibits a more alarming growth than the other Presidencies. Here the average before 1880 was 191 per thousand; in 1890 it was 515. Bombay, unfortunately for the purposes of ample exposition, is excluded, through the absence of returns, from a set of tables in which the numbers of this class of cases are given for the years 1866—before the Contagious Diseases Acts were imposed—1884, while they were in force, and 1889 and 1890, after they had been abrogated. We may take the Bengal and Madras returns, however, and it will be seen that they are very serious. In Bengal the number of admissions into hospital was 7,251 in 1866; 9,788 in 1884; in 1889, when the strength of the European forces in Bengal had risen from 33,728 to 42,821, the admissions were 21,023, and in 1890, with the force reduced by about fifteen hundred men, they were 20,840. The ratios of the respective years were 206·5, 290·2, 491·2, and 504; while in Madras the ratio rose from 236·1 per thousand in 1866 and 307·7 in 1884, 451·6 in 1889, and 491·2 in 1890. Nor is it quantitatively alone that the evil has grown to such a serious degree. In all three Presidencies there has been a marked increase in the number of cases of disease of graver kind. In Bengal the number of these cases doubled between 1884 and 1889, and it still further increased in the succeeding year. In Bombay the increase has been even greater, say from a ratio of just under twenty per mille in 1884 to 43·7 in 1889, and to a fraction under sixty in 1890. But Madras has suffered most of all in this respect. There the ratio, which was a little over 26 in 1884, was last year 91. There is little need to indicate the significance of these figures. They show to the most casual observer that the evil is not only covering a broader area every year, but that it is becoming more intense. The worst period is, of course, that which has elapsed since the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Acts, a measure which, whatever may be said as to its practical wisdom or unwisdom, must be accepted as one that Parliament, in its present mood, is not likely hastily to revoke. How far the military authorities have it in their power to mitigate the evil without having recourse to new enactments is a subject that these returns may well force on their attention. They can at least give all prominence to the sanitary aspect of practices whose risks the Legislature no longer thinks it is the duty of the State to endeavour to diminish. If the means of preaching other gospels are restricted the same cannot be said of the Gospel of Health, whose precepts are seldom more emphatically proclaimed than in the statistics of the hospital. At all events until the British soldier has been made clearly acquainted with the risks that surround the baser pleasures of the camp, something less than justice will have been rendered him.

Enteric fever is the other subject upon which the report gives serious information. It may be necessary, at starting, to lay down a warning against attaching a too absolute weight to statistics concerning a disease, the diagnosis of which has become much more definite than it used to be. When we find, accordingly, that while the number of cases of enteric fever has grown largely in recent years, and that the cases of fevers of other kinds have coincidently diminished in number, we must make comparison with reserve. Still, we have to deal with broad results, and there need be little doubt as to what these are. Enteric fever caused 36 per cent. of the deaths in the European Army in India in 1890, standing first in the list of causes of mortality in all the three Presidencies, as well as in Quetta and Burma, which are separately reported on. The increased prevalence of the disease in the British army in India during the last ten years is remarkable, and can only be partially explained by the fact that it is now more carefully diagnosed. In the decade preceding 1880 the ratio of admissions into hospital from this cause in the Bengal Army was 5·3; in Madras it was 3·9, and in Bombay 3·1 per thousand of strength. The deaths per thousand in the same period averaged 2·28 in Bengal, 1·42 in Madras, and 1·75 in Bombay. By 1890, the admission ratio in Bengal had increased to 24·1, in Madras to 9·3, and in Bombay to 10·2, the ratio of deaths per thousand in the same year being in Bengal 6·26, Madras, 3·65; in Bombay, though it had increased to only 1·88, this was after a ratio of 5·93 in 1889, and almost equally high ratios in the preceding three years. Concidentally with this the admissions per thousand for the "ague, and remittent, and simple fever" group, fell in Bengal from 607 to 475, in Bombay from 660 to 349. Madras was exceptional in showing an increase, but this is explained by the addition of Upper Burma, with large malarious tracts, to the Madras command six years ago. Dr. Rice sums up the return by saying that they show that in the last ten years, and especially of recent years, there has been an increase in total fever mortality annually ascribed to the the greater youthfulness and recent arrival of soldiers of to-day; and an increase of mortality from enteric fever, accompanied by a decrease in mortality from the other fevers, which is probably partly due to increased susceptibility on the part of the army, from youth and recent arrival, and partly due to the greater frequency with which the diognosis of enteric fever is now made. This will strike most people as a very reasonable conclusion to be drawn concerning a subject upon which opinion is still far from unanimous. Even upon the generally admitted proposition that young drafts are more susceptible to enteric influences than older soldiers there is a conflict of opinion—or rather of evidence—one medical officer, Brigade-Surgeon Welch of Dagshai, mentioning a batch of eight cases, none of which came under the designation of new arrivals, while in two drafts—one of them of 105 men—not a single case occurred. There can be no doubt, however, that the weight of evidence distinctly favours the theory of a special susceptibility of young soldiers. The theory of milk pollution as a cause of enteric inspection is also the subject of some interesting extracts. One medical officer points out that the women and children, who may be assumed to be the greater consumers of milk, escaped enteric fever, which was confined to men, who may with equal confidence be assumed to drink little milk. On the other hand, some of the reports testify to the diminution in enteric fever that has followed precautions against milk contamination.

THE descriptions of Siberia, just given to the world by Mr. Julius M. Price, of the *Illustrated London News* will, we imagine, strike those who know that the country with more amazement than the accounts which travelling M. P.s write of India strike us who live here. Mr. Price either set out with the intention of finding good in everything, or he must be a veritable Mark Tapley, growing more cheerful as his surroundings become more gloomy. The land described in the missionary hymn—"where every prospect pleases and only man is vile," is far eclipsed by Mr. Price's Siberia. It is not "icebound wastes and wretched exiles passing their life in hopeless and cheerless misery." It is a land of comfort and amusement and generally good times, the convict himself being a happy and indeed a thoroughly jovial fellow. He speaks of its bright blue sky and exhilarating atmosphere and its gay and interesting society. He would rather pass the winter in Krasnoiarsk than in London. At a ball he attended it was like being in Dreamland, and his thoughts were carried away far from cold Siberia to the sunny South of France and gay Monte Carlo. So much for the country; now for the people. The criminals of Siberia have little to complain of, and how any writer who has actually seen a gang of criminal exiles on the march can describe it in any way as a pathetic sight "beats" Mr. Price, who considers that the convicts of other countries are probably worse off than the Siberian criminal. "barring of course the trifling discomfort of having to 'foot it' the whole distance if they are able." The more he learned of the prisoners' life either on the roads or in the ostrogs, the more astonished was he at the humane way in which they are treated and how little is known of it in the outer world. The system he admits is demoralizing, but the authorities are more kindly than he had supposed. The political prisoners too were much better treated than he was prepared to find. Mr. Price's descriptions, it is to be hoped, are more accurate than elegant, but to sum up his story he does not think there was ever a country less known or more maligned than Siberia. It appears in such roseate hues in the book Mr. Price has published that we fear even the authorities will fail to recognise it.

A RETURN of the railway accidents during the nine months ending September 30th last has just been issued, and shows life and limb to have been less secure than in the two preceding years, for the accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, and so forth have increased by more than twenty-two and a-half per cent. The mileage worked and the mileage run are both greater, but the increase here is only slight, and far from sufficient to account for the diminished immunity from casualties. The collisions between passenger trains and goods trains and vehicles standing foul of the line have almost doubled, and the number of passenger trains leaving the rails too has also greatly grown. In short, while accidents from non-preventible causes have decreased, those from preventible causes have increased. It is satisfactory to find that so far as this Presidency is concerned we have been remarkably free of accidents to passenger trains; while the East Indian, the Tirhoot, Bengal and North-Western, and the Eastern Bengal railways each have five more than their average number of collisions and the North-Western four. Of passenger trains leaving the rails almost a half of the entire number occurred on the North-West Railway, the balance being accounted for by the South Indian Railway and the Burma State Railway. The Southern Maratha Railway heads the list as regards the number of cattle accidents; this and the South Indian Railway being responsible for not less than 523 in the nine months, and the Eastern Bengal line is answerable for the bulk of the accidents arising from trains running over obstructions on the line, the recorded number being 41 instead of 14. The total casualties to passengers, too, are greatly in excess of previous records, for the numbers are 455 killed as against 363 in the first nine months of 1890, and 724 injured against 673. In addition to this 38 persons were killed and 153 injured in yards and workshops, while 751 persons died in carriages or at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains. The floods and landslips were fewer, and these in no way explain the larger number of casualties which, indeed, are difficult to account for.

Nothing could be more disheartening to those having an interest in the thrift and providence of their fellow-workers than is noticeable in the returns of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances scheme, which were published this week. In the aggregate value of the very few new policies taken out there is again a falling off. Not that the figures were ever large; but this year they are worse than ever. The scheme may afford some information likely to be of use if ever the consideration of Mr. Chamberlain's old age pension proposals in taken up in India. And the general conclusion to be deduced is that those whom it is intended to benefit do not appreciate it at all, and the vast bulk of them would as soon be without it. In the telegraph and postal departments there are roughly speaking forty-five thousand servants, yet though the premia are small and the advantages great only a few over one thousand—2·29 per cent. of the whole establishment—have insured their lives, and as was the case last year

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The following is the result of the Derby :—

Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo..... 1
Baron Hirsch's La Fleche..... 2
Mr. Blanc's Bucentaure 3

Sir Hugo won by three-quarters of a length.

The betting at starting was :—

6 to 4 against La Fleche
16 to 2 „ Bonavista
20 to 2 „ Rueil
1000 to 90 „ St. Damien
1000 to 90 „ Thessalian
1000 to 80 „ El Diablo
1000 to 70 „ Llanthony
1000 to 60 „ St. Angelo
25 to 1 „ Persistive
40 to 1 „ St. Hugo
50 to 1 „ Bucentaure
50 to 1 „ Hatfield
100 to 1 „ Galeopsis.

The weather was glorious, and thirteen horses ran.

PROBABLE STARTERS FOR THE DERBY.

The following is a list of the Probable Starters for the Derby :—Rueil, Sir Hugo, Galeopsis, La Fleche, Thessalian, Haffield, St. Angelo, El Diablo, Bonavista, St. Damien, Llanthony, Bucentaure, Persistive, King Charles, and Rosemary Colt.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at a huge meeting, held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, said he accepted the Newcastle Radical programme in its entirety. The Irish question was, he said, every man's question, because it blocks the way to all reforms.

BRITISH ACTION IN UGANDA.

The Berlin and French press are denouncing the British action in Uganda. Meanwhile Great Britain has informed France in reply to M. Ribot's note that she is awaiting a report from Captain Lugard on the subject.

QUARANTINE AT ALEXANDRIA.

Cholera quarantine has been imposed at Alexandria on all arrivals from Madras.

REDUCTION IN SUEZ CANAL RATES.

At the meeting of the Suez Canal Company, held yesterday, a reduction of half a franc per ton in the rate for steamers passing the Canal was agreed to from the 1st January next, M. de Lesseps promising to put the rate up again if the dividend fell to ninety.

Mr. Austin Lee was elected a director of the Company.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, MAY 31.

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, speaking in the Chamber to-day, said that the French Government had instructed their representatives at the forthcoming Monetary Conference to support the proposals for increasing the value of silver, but these instructions would depend upon the action of England who was most concerned.

THE STATE OF MANIPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

Since Monday last Manipur has been quite quiet, no disturbances of any kind having followed the scare of Sunday. Major Maxwell is now fully convinced that the rumours of the intended revolt were set on foot by bad characters in the bazaar with the view of obtaining loot in the event of a tumult.

INVESTITURE OF LADY ROBERTS WITH THE RED CROSS.

Lady Roberts was to be invested by H. E. the Viceroy with the Order of the Red Cross this evening.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, proceeds on furlough in the autumn. On his return he will rejoin the Civil Service of Bombay.

THE WHEELER CASE.

In the case of Mr. P. C. Wheeler the representation made by counsel and Mr. Wheeler's personal statement will be considered by the Government of India forthwith ; but the final decision must rest with the Secretary of State.

DEPARTURE OF LORD WENLOCK FOR OOTACAMUND.

Lord Wenlock, accompanied by Mr. C. F. MacCartie, Private Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble E. Baring, Aide-de-Camp, and Surgeon-Major Browning, left Madras, on Tuesday evening, for Ootacamund, by an ordinary train. His Excellency's departure was private.

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Ootacamund to-day.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORTS.

The official season reports are not encouraging. The condition of the Deccan famine tract and Northern Circars is very critical. Bellary reports that fodder is very scarce, price rising, and cattle suffering. Two hundred and sixty deaths have been reported during the week. The Anantapur report says that the water-supply is diminishing, fodder scarce, and cattle are getting emaciated. Grazing animals are dying in Dharmavaram. The May rainfall for the Presidency is much below the average. The increase in the number on relief-works has been over the average, being 80,509 against 74,323 last week.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH BENGAL RAILWAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

A collision occurred on the Northern Bengal Railway, yesterday, at Dinagepur between a goods and passenger train through the alleged carelessness of the pointsman. The engine and waggons of the goods train were derailed, and three passengers injured, but not seriously.

THE CALCUTTA LEPER ASYLUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The District Charitable Society resolved to close the Leper Asylum, owing to its diminished income. Consequently it will shortly be shut unless Government and the Municipality agree to defray the bulk of the expenditure.

THE LUSHAI CHIEFS.

The four recently-captured Lushai Chiefs arrived in the steamer yesterday from Chittagong. Inkoala, the chief offender, will be sent to the Hazaribagh jail ; while others may be sent back and liberated when the country is thoroughly subdued. They are now lodged in the Alipore jail.

THE JARDINE SKINNER CASE.

The case of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. *versus* their Banians concluded to-day, the judgment being given for the plaintiffs with costs. The Court animadverted severely on the conduct of the European assistant in the firm.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR own correspondent, writing on May 13, says :—Various schemes have been proposed for keeping the Northbrook Indian Club on its legs. The latest is that it should amalgamate with the Imperial Institute, which will be partially opened next month, though the formal ceremony in which her Majesty was to have taken part is postponed until next year in consequence of the death of the Duke of Clarence. The idea, I believe, is that the members of the Northbrook Club should be admitted to all the privileges of Fellows of the Imperial Institute except that of describing themselves as "F. I. I." at a reduced rate of subscriptions, and the proposal, I hear, commends itself to the approval of some of the best friends of the Club. It is intended that the Institute should provide some of the comforts of a good London club, and I presume there would be a special room where members of the Northbrook could meet for conversation. The Institute, if the arrangement is carried out, will provide an official whose sole duty would be to answer enquiries and generally attend to the requirements of members of the Northbrook Club. There would be no limit to the number of native members who might join under the altered constitution. Many native students—and these are the class of persons who use the Northbrook Club most—reside in the South Western district of the metropolis ; to them, at all events, the situation will be convenient.

I have mentioned above that the opening ceremony of the Imperial Institute has been postponed for a year. The *Times* makes this the text of a leading article which will strike some readers on being rather lugubrious. For instance it is not calculated to raise the spirits of Sir F. Abel and his colleagues on the eve of the real commencement of their work to remind them of Horace Walpole's conjectural speech on the old East India House. "This is Leadenhall-street, and this broken column was part of the palace of a company of merchants who were sovereigns of Bengal." "Even this hypothetical 'broken column' is gone, no trace of the building which typified the old dominion of England is," the article proceeds, "to be found, that building, with all its unique associations, has disappeared. We do not say that the Imperial Institute will inherit or acquire such associations. But it might. Its opportunities are magnificent ; there is plenty of work to be done under its auspices ; it has a multitude of well-wishers ; and if it fails to be a landmark in the history of the Victorian era it can only be by reason of the apathy of its friends—for enemy it has none." I am not so sure about that. The South Kensington Museum, for example, may not, perhaps, be an "enemy ;" but I should be greatly surprised and sceptical if I were told that it regarded with approval the intrusion of what is most likely regarded by the departments presided over by General Donnelly and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen as a possibly serious competitor if not a dangerous rival.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, when Mr. George Cotton, in the absence of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, occupied the chair. There were also present Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Balchandra, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dharamsi, and Hurkissondas Narotumdas.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

The Committee considered the following report:—

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, appointed on the 18th November, 1891, and the 27th April, 1892, reported that they find, after carefully considering all the papers and details relating to the proposals made by the Executive Engineer in his letter to the Commissioner, No. 3,774, dated 12th September last, for the better distribution of water—(1) That the difference between the cost of carrying out the whole scheme, including laying of the large steel main from Vehar to Coorla, estimated at Rs. 15,02,165, and the cost of the partial scheme, namely, that which in any case it is deemed essentially necessary should be carried out at a cost of Rs. 11,00,865, amounts to Rs, 4,01,300 only. (2) That if the whole scheme be not undertaken, then, by the adoption of the partial scheme, a length of 23,300 running feet of 32" main will, when the rest of the scheme is undertaken which eventually will have to be done, remain in the hands of the Corporation practically useless, whereas the whole length thereof could be utilized and the distribution be made much more effective if the whole scheme is now sanctioned. (3) That, under these circumstances, the Sub-Committee strongly advise the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the whole scheme, the result of which will be that Vehar Lake will then be available as the service reservoir of the Tansa scheme. A comparative statement showing the details of the difference in cost between the complete and the partial scheme is appended.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
G. COTTON,
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.

Partial Scheme.	Rs.
Cost of extension in Bombay, if carried out without laying the steel main from Vehar to Coorla	9,31,193
Cost of relaying defective 32" pipes at Coorla 7,000 feet, with steel main so as to fit in with the whole length of steel main if laid afterwards.....	1,69,675
N.B.—The cost, if of cast-iron 32" new pipes, would be.....	1,84,800
Cost of partial Scheme.....	11,00,865
Difference in cost	4,01,300
Complete Scheme.	Rs.
Cost of steel main, Vehar to Coorla, at Tansa 48"	9,41,300
Cost of laying mains in Bombay, after steel main laid and using 20,000 feet 32" pipes removed from Vehar.....	5,60,865
Cost of complete Scheme?.....	15,02,165

The Chairman considered that the Corporation should be recommended to approve of the whole scheme, the result of which would be that Vehar Lake would then be available as the service reservoir of the Tansa scheme. It would thus be of great service if a break should occur between Coorla and Tansa, the time occupied in mending it would be serious and the city would be deprived of the Tansa water. With that fact before them the sub-committee thought that it would be best to advise the carrying out of the whole scheme and four lakhs added to make the scheme a complete one.

Mr. Shroff asked that the consideration of the question be postponed for a week. He did not think the report contained as much information as it might have done and he wished to make some enquiries.

The postponement was agreed to.

DEPARTURE OF MR. COTTON.

Mr. George Cotton, who will proceed to Europe by to-morrow's mail for a short period, received the best wishes of the members of the Standing Committee for a pleasant voyage, and a speedy return with renewed vigor to occupy his seat on the Corporation and give the members the benefit of this practical experience. Mr. Cotton expressed his thanks to the members for their kindness.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A HUNDRED workmen, with their wives and children, were crossing a river near Brody, in Austria, on a raft which capsized, and sixty of them were drowned.

A SCHEME has been brought to the notice of the Government of the North-West Provinces to establish an ethnological board. There is more than one officer in the United Provinces with a quite exceptional knowledge of local ethnology, and it is a pity that their learning should not be made available to the Government and the scientific world at large. In Bengal Mr. Risley was put on special duty in this connection for several years, and the result is his valuable *Tribes and Castes of Bengal*, issued last cold weather ; but if the proposed board were instituted in the N.-W. P. a similar work might be done there at far less cost, as at least one officer has, it is understood, offered his services gratuitously.

HANCOCK, the professional walker, gave an exhibition at Meerut, on Saturday last. He challenged to walk four miles against anyone, or to walk four miles against any eight competitors, each doing half a mile. After a long delay eight competitors got up and undertook to walk the half mile in two goes. Mr. Ogilvie started the walk with Hancock, in good style, and he was followed equally well by Captain O'Leary, Mr. Kay, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Sands, Mr. Burrows, and two privates of the Irish Fusiliers. The exhibition excited a good deal of interest. The eight competitors finished their four miles in thirty-seven minutes, while Hancock finished in thirty-eight minutes. He seemed full of going, and said that he could walk on for another hour at the same pace.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 21st May was 219, against 270 and 240 in the two preceeding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 62. There were 39 deaths from cholera, against 55 and 59 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 19. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against 1 in the previous week. There were 15 deaths from tetanus against 13 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 80 and 17 respectively, against 84 and 32 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·4 per mille per annum, against 20·4, the mean of the last five years.

THE Allahabad paper learns that military pay and allowances, at the rates laid down for corresponding ranks of the British Army serving in India, are to be granted to the twenty-three members of the Surma Valley Light Horse who accompanied the Silchar column of the Manipur Field Force, for the period during which they were actually on field service. This little party of mounted Volunteers did excellent service at great personal sacrifice, and though the allowance now granted will not recoup them for this, it is only fitting that they should be treated on the footing of regular soldiers, for Volunteers are really part and parcel of the military forces in India. The grant of the Frontier medal, which has recently been sanctioned, will probably be more appreciated than the few rupees which each man will receive.

REGARDING the distress in the hills and valleys about Simla it is not proposed, a contemporary understands, to make any special inquiry, as at present the Punjab Government are informed that there is no need for relief-works, and that a wage of three annas a day does not attract labourers. At the same time the Deputy Commissioner has been asked to be on the alert, and to say whether there will be any difficulty, during the rains in providing grain in the interior of the Hill States. The failure of crops in the lower portion of the Kangra district is the worst, but there, too, it is expected that relief-works will not be required, and that liberal remissions of the Land Revenue for the current harvest will prevent any distress. The partial failure of a single harvest hardly ever results in scarcity or famine, and if the rains are early and abundant there will be no further cause for anxiety. The cattle are suffering severely in the hills, and are badly in want of fresh grass, and this they will not get until the new crop springs up after the early showers of the monsoon.

MR. JOHN BURNS, speaking at Battersea, at the Labour League, on Saturday (7th ult.), said that the eight hours question would survive Mr. Gladstone's snub, and women's suffrage was all the better for his attack. He had no doubt Mr. Gladstone would recognise that the labour party was going to have a *quid pro quo* for their support on other points of his political programme. They were not going to be exploited for the sake of a measure of Home Rule, which, after all, might be insufficient to satisfy the demands of the Irish people and not come up to what the labour party regarded as a proper scheme. Having quoted a letter which Lord Randolph Churchill, the Malvolio of English politics, has written on the labour question, Mr. Burns said that there was no real labour party yet. There was a labour movement which was making steady progress, but when they got through, the party would do more than march to Hyde Park with tin swords and axes. They would obtain the control of the machine of the State to which they were entitled.

TO Lady Wolverton, founder of the "Needlework Guild," is due the discovery of the peculiar properties of the needle as a remedy for low spirits in elderly ladies. In the introduction which she has written for Miss Amy K. Smith's "Needlework for Student-Teachers" (City of London Book Depot) Lady Wolverton tells us that in a village in which she lived there was quite a brigade of old women, eight or nine of them, all more or less afflicted with rheumatism. She used to go and sit with them ; they seldom were doing anything but sitting over a poor fire, talking of the good old days now no more. Something to do was really what they wanted ; if their fingers were busy their hearts would rest more. "So," says their benevolent visitor, "I started a little society for them. Once a week they came up to the house—a pretty, short walk across the park, which they liked ; it was a change to come and sit with me, instead of my sitting with them, so we dawdled rather over our business. It consisted merely in giving out one cut-out article of clothing, to be brought back made the next week and another taken away. 'Well, Rebecca,' I said one day, 'that is a success, isn't it ?' 'Yes, my lady,' she answered, 'it do save us in shoe leather, for we sit so still a-doing it.'"

A CURIOUS clock, destined for the World's Fair at Chicago, has been made by a clockmaker at Warsaw, named Goldfaden, who has worked at it six years. The clock represents a railway station, with waiting rooms for the traveller, telegraph and ticket offices, a very pretty well-lighted platform, and a flower garden, in the centre of which is a sparkling fountain of clear water. Past the railway station run the lines. There are also signal-boxes, signals lights, and reservoirs—in fact, everything that belongs to a railway station, to the smallest detail. In the cupola of the central tower is a clock which shows the time of the place ; two clocks in the side cupolas show the time at New York and Pekin ; and on the two outermost towers are a calendar and a barometer. Every quarter of an hour the station begins to show signs of life. First of all the telegraph official begins to work. He despatches a telegram stating that the line is clear. The doors open, and on the platform appear the stationmaster and his assistant ; the clerk is seen at the widow of the ticket office ; and the pointsmen come out of their boxes and close the barriers. A long line of people form at the ticket office to buy tickets ; porters carry luggage ; the bell is rung, and then out of the tunnel comes a train, rushing into the station and, after the engine has given a shrill whistle, stops. A workman goes from carriage to carriage and tests the axles with a hammer. Another pumps water into the boiler of the engine. After the third signal with the bell, the engine whistles, and the train disappears into the opposite tunnel ; the stationmaster and his assistant leave the platform, and the doors of the waiting-rooms close behind them ; the pointsmen return into their boxes ; and perfect stillness prevails till, in a quarter of an hour, the whole is repeated.

THE London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* understands that a private intimation has reached London to the effect that King Oscar of Sweden will pay London a visit towards the end of July or early in August. The visit will be a portion of the tour the King has decided to make, and London will be the last place touched upon, the King having previously visited Italy and Switzerland. He will travel incognito.

IT was alleged the other day by the chairman of the Four-in-Hand Club, at the meeting of the Horse Accident Prevention Society, that with care wood for great thoroughfares answers admirably. What precautions should be taken, however, he did not state. Asphalte appears to be generally condemned by the members. Wooden blocks did not meet with unqualified support, but there was less said against their use than against that of asphalte.

IT is satisfactory to find the Duke of Norfolk qualifying for his duties on the County Council by a study of the social question. The other day (says the *Chronicle*) the Duke, accompanied by Mr. Beachcroft, inspected General Booth's "Darkest England" scheme as it is at work in the East-end. He visited the "Elevator" in Old-street, the workshops, and the women's shelter in Hanbury-street, the food depot near Toynbee Hall, and the "Lighthouse," where the "Elevator" men live, in Quaker-street.

HOW are our military bands recruited ? The question is answered by Colonel Shaw-Hellier, commandant of the Royal Military School of Music, at Kneller Hall. It is first by boys trained to play certain instruments who are enlisted from the Duke of York's School and like institutions ; secondly, by men who volunteer from the ranks when found competent ; and lastly by professional musicians who are specially enlisted. Kneller Hall, which was founded in 1857, is described as now a most flourishing institution, giving as good a musical education in its own particular sphere as can be had at either the Royal Academy of Music or the Royal College of Music. The sergeants training for bandmasters take on the average two years to qualify for their position, and the boys eighteen months for regimental musicians.

ONE of the most beautiful mansions in London—Mr. Leyland's, in Prince's-gate—will shortly be sold by auction. Here is the celebrated Peacock-room, designed and carried out by Mr. Whistler. The effect of the various shades of blue, and the long tires of dull gold niches for china, is very fine; especially when the highly-decorated shutters are closed and the electric light turned on. At one end of the room are two peacocks (with real diamonds for eyes), at the other end is a very Japanese portrait by Mr. Whistler. Some of the most celebrated pre-Raphaelite pictures are in the house, including Millas' "St. Agnes Eve," Rossetti's "Blessed Damozel," and Burne Jones' "Wine of Circe." Several of these pictures are on hinges let into the walls, so that at all times of the day they can be turned to the most favourable light. The pictures will be sold at Christie's next week.

IT is not only the pearl diver of Ceylon who "holds his breath and goes all naked to the hungry shark." Consul Moore, in his report on the sponge fishery on the coast of Tripoli, states that this important industry is now-a-days largely carried on by means of divers, and that the diving is dangerous owing to the presence of sharks and other accidents to be met with, such as remaining under water too long or diving beyond the proper limits. The fishery is entirely in the hands of Greeks, and is carried on by means of numerous small craft of small tonnage, employing about 700 men amongst them. The fishing takes place in the summer months only, and by four different methods, namely, by machine boats or those which are provided with diving apparatus, by Kangara boats or trawlers, by harpoon boats, and by divers' boats. Last summer there were 21 diving machines in use, which secure the best sponges.

EVERY visitor to the Naval Exhibition will remember the large picture by an unknown artist entitled "The Embarkation of Catharine of Braganza to marry Charles II. of England." It had been valued for the insurance at £500, and it was hung on the line next to another, "The Battle of Solebay," lent by the Earl of Sandwich and painted by Van de Velde. It was the fate of both pictures to be in close juxtaposition to one another by virtue of their dates, and it was lucky that it was so, "for" (says Major Edye) "as soon as a careful study of each had been made, it became self-evident that both pictures were by the same artist; the treatment of colour, water, design of ship, their form, decoration, and rig, all spoke for themselves, and the unknown artist was almost unanimously declared to be Van de Velde. The discovery proved rather expensive to the Exhibition, for it immediately raised the insurance of this painting from £500 to £5,000.

ONE of the antelops in the Zoological Gardens lives in what looks like the most insanitary conditions ; the gravel in its enclosure is a perfect quagmire even in the driest of weather. This is, however, deliberately arranged, and is not due to any neglect. The antelope in question, which is the only one of its kind in the menageries of Europe, was named after the late Captain Speke, and was one of the numerous zoological discoveries made by Speke and Grant. It lives in marshy ground on the shores of one of the great African lakes ; so the authorities at the Zoo have endeavoured to imitate as nearly as possible its natural surroundings. It will be noticed that the creature has very long hoofs, a peculiarity which is simply due to the soft soil and to their consequent preservation from wear and tear. In certain parts of the continent the cattle which pasture in low-lying marshy meadows, show the same abnormal elongation of the hoofs.

THE incoherent, ill-spelt, but pathetic letter of the poor girl, Elizabeth Taylor Jackson, who has died by her own hand at Leeds at the early age of nineteen, may throw light upon many obscure cases of suicide. It appears to have been a consciousness of mental disease and a dread of its consequences to herself and others which led her to contemplate this mode of escape till death had lost its terrors and the feeling which was hurrying her to self-destruction became irresistible. The sorrowful epistle tells the tale only too clearly. "Dear mother and step-father," she writes, "i hope you will forgive me for what i am goinge to do I cannot help it it is as a sudon impulse that I cannot resist i am not doing it because i am dissatisfied with my home i am only too sorry to leave it and i am going to try hanging i think it will be succeedful it will be better than trying anything else and having to go to an asylum and causing trouble it is true i never intended to do it if i could help but if i have it to do i might as well try to do it right I cannot always trust myself i told mother so when she came to see me when i was away so good by."—The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind."

AN International Congress on Customs Duties and the Regulation of Labour is to meet for six days in Antwerp, from the 8th to the 15th of August. The Belgian Minister of Finance, M. Bernaert, has accepted the presidency. The organising committee consists of nearly a hundred persons, members of the Senate and the House of Deputies, University Professors, financiers, manufacturers, and representatives of labour. The date has been fixed in the hope of securing the attendance of several of the visitors to the great Antwerp Festival of Sunday, August 14th, when the elaborate historical procession of the "Landjuweel de 1561" will take place. The committee is so anxious to attract representatives of all varieties of political and economical opinion that they expressly state that full liberty will be given to all speakers or readers to unfold their own doctrines. It is hoped, say they, that "Free Traders and Protectionists, Socialists, and Social Reformers of every school, employers and workers," will avail themselves of this opportunity of free discussion. It has been determined that no resolution shall be passed by the Congress, which aims chiefly at bringing men of different opinions into friendly intercourse. The programme is not confined to questions concerning the working of the customs system and treaties of commerce, but includes a number of topics of importance to workers. Amongst other matters set down for discussion, for instance, are "Limitation of the hours of labour," "A minimum wage," and "Piecework and contract work."

PILGRIMAGES AND SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lately reading your leading article on the utility of the sanitary measures adopted in connection with the late Hurdwar Fair and the dispersal of the pilgrims, it occurred to me that it might not be uninteresting to relate the occurrence of similar experience nearer home, a few years back, although the circumstance did not, I think, attract public attention at that time. It is not known why the Hurdwar Fair calls for so much public notice, year after year, when the gathering of pilgrims there is not generally much larger than that at some other Hindu shrines. I have had personal experience of the sanitary management of the fairs at one place in this Presidency, viz., Pandharpur. Gatherings of pilgrims take place in this town every month, when, according to the prospect of the season, and the degree of holiness attached to the occasion, the numbers vary from 5 to 15,000 souls. It may be said that owing to facilities now afforded to travellers by the opening of railways and good roads the town is seldom free from pilgrims. But the largest gathering comes off in July, namely, that known as the Ashadhi, on which occasion the pilgrims number close upon a hundred and fifty thousand. Such is the religious zeal of those who flock to this shrine that even during the last famine, the number did not fall short of a hundred thousand souls. The fact is that the Hindu devotee is backed in his religious faith by an, unalterable fatalistic principle, which takes cognisance of nothing that may throw difficulties or obstacles in the way of his fulfilling his self-imposed task of a periodical visit to his favourite shrine. I have known men who have left their near relatives at home in a a condition which precluded all hopes of their ever seeing them alive on their return from the pilgrimage. I have seen and heard of persons attacked with cholera refusing all medicaments, and preferring the washings of the idol as the panacea for all maladies. I have seen and heard of persons who, having given up all worldly interests, spend their time in the periodical pilgrimages to Pandharpur, and varying them by visits to other allied shrines, as Alandi, Dehu, and Paithun. But the majority of pilgrims are cultivators and small landholders, and living in the surrounding districts, their visits stimulate neither trade nor railway traffic. And therein lies, I think, the reason why the Pandharpur Fairs attract so little public notice.

The occurrence of cholera at Pandharpur is by no means so common now as it used to be in days gone by, and its ravages are certainly not half so dreadful. This is to be attributed as much to the increasing attention that is paid to sanitary matters as to the decrease in numbers of pilgrims at the *Ashadhi*, for, as said above, the facilities in travelling enable many, not religiously but on availing themselves of the holy Ashadhi, with its numerous inconveniences, as to lodging, *darshan*, and the Municipal pilgrim tax, to visit the shrine at other seasons. I think the decline in the ravages of epidemics of cholera in Pandharpur is another reason why the fairs there attract less public notice than they otherwise would. But be this as it may, it is hardly to be expected that a time will come, when cholera would be quite extinct from places of pilgrimages at least during seasons of large gatherings, when the following facts are taken into consideration : viz., the habits and customs of the people, their sudden congregation within an area, which at other times could not accommodate a tenth or a twentieth of the number, the religious object of the visitors which prompts them to adopt a mode of life during their pilgrimage if not diametrically opposed, at least, so much at variance with their every day life that extreme exhaustion is the result, and lastly their obstinacy probably bigotted and inborn with which they refuse to conform to the various sanitary precautionary measures adopted for their protection and benefit by the local authorities. Small wonder then that such places of pilgrimage should be the favourite breeding ground for cholera ; the wonder really is that there is not more. During my time one fearful epidemic occurred in connection with the Ashadhi Fair of 1883, and as from previous experience fears were entertained of the outbreak assuming alarming proportions, the sanitary and executive authorities advised Government to notify the dispersal of the gathering. This was accordingly done, under Section 73 of the Municipal Act, and I shall never forget the occasion when the order was carried out. Of course, the duty of dispersing such a large crowd as numbered nearly 150,000 souls was, at the best, unpleasant ; but it had to be performed, and it was done most satisfactorily because two British officers had charge of it. All day long in the blazing heat and glare of a cloudless July sun and late till midnight, these two officers were on their legs inducing and advising the pilgrims to quit the town, and seeing that they did leave it ; and although it was not to be expected that they would do so willingly, still it is a fact that all went off quietly. The curious part of the whole affair, however, was that it was not the poor pilgrims, who complained of having been expelled from the town, but the trades people and and the priests of the temple—a strange commentary on the supposed existence of fanaticism among the pilgrim classes, and what a bugbear they make of it, to be sure ! Imagine a gathering of more than a hundred thousand so-called fanatics being quietly dispersed in the course of twenty-four hours by about two or three dozen police, moving about not in a body, but working singly in different parts of the town ! The idea is ridiculous. The fact is fanaticism is a virtue to which the most devoted Hindu zealot is an utter stranger. This may be safely affirmed of the natives of the Deccan, whatever may be the characteristics of the Northerners. Again, the most uncompromising looking doctrines and tenets of orthodox Hinduism are, as has been lately exemplified in the Poona *prayaschit* affair, capable of being modified and attuned to suit the times. Judicious management and firmness is all that is wanted on the part of the authorities.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 28. S. V. K.

ABKARI OFFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My former letter was written to show that the late diminution of Abkari offences was not due to normal and healthy conditions, but was coincident with increased expenditure on special preventive and punitive establishment, and was the natural result of that expenditure. I do not find anything in the letter, signed "Prick Hard," to controvert that view, nor can I discover any paradox in the matter. If any particular form of offences, whether smuggling, cruelty to animals, gambling, or illicit distillation, requires to be put down, one of the remedies open is special establishment for prevention and detection, and as this establishment increases in number and cost and efficiency, the particular offence aimed at should diminish.

I fail also to see, because the ordinary police cannot deal effectively with illicit distillation under the law as it stands, that they should equally fail under a modified law. Some time ago the Bombay Police were unable to deal with rain-gambling, but an Act was passed which altered the law and removed the difficulty, and this is what is apparently aimed at in the Mhowra Bill.

The objection I have raised is to the assumption that the reduction of Abkari offences is an indication that illicit distillation is being diminished by healthy remedial measures, and that consequently the present condition of things need not be changed.—Yours, &c.,

JUNE 1. X.

THE APOLLO BUNDER PASSENGER PAVILION.

THE work of constructing the pavilion, at the Apollo Bunder head, for the use of passengers leaving and landing at the Bunder, is proceeding rapidly. The benefit of such a structure can be well appreciated by those who have had to remain standing whilst waiting for boat or gharry in the blinding sun. It will be a handsome building, and when completed an ornament to the Bunder. The building will be 100 feet in length, supported on twenty-four columns, and its position is on either side of the main steps. The structure, which is in the Burmese style of architecture, will be open on all sides, and the space inside is one hundred feet long and twenty-nine feet wide. The centre roof is pagoda-shaped, and will rise to a height of 34 feet, whilst the roof of the wings is 15 feet from the ground, and affords excellent protection from the sun. The roof is also fitted with a carved wood shade all round, which will add much to the Oriental beauty of the pavilion. It is so constructed that it can be extended or removed, if necessary, within twenty-four hours. The pillars are to be profusely decorated with carvings, the monogram of the Port Trust occupying a conspicuous position. Mr. George Ormiston is the architect, and the work is carried out under the direction of Mr. W. Squire, M. I. C. E.

THE King of Sweden has presented a handsome silver medal to the Rev. Cyril A. W. Robins, of Lydd, who volunteered to go out in the Littlestone lifeboat to a shipwrecked vessel, and assisted in rescuing several Swedish seamen early last November.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, at Graham's Buildings, when Mr. George Cotton occupied the chair.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, which has already appeared in these columns, said he would first explain why it was that the report was so late. It was because the committee was anxious to embody in it the rules which they wished to frame for the general guidance of the mill-hands, under the new Factory Act. Those rules took up a considerable amount of time, and had to be carefully thought out and approved by legal advisers. They had been generally adopted by all factories, many objectionable clauses, especially that of two days' wages fine for any mill-hand absenting himself without leave, being deleted from them. So far as possible they had made the new rules fair to the employers and the employed. Fortunately the report did not call for very many remarks. They had had a peaceful time lately, which he trusted would not be disturbed. As the report pointed out, they had not had the best of trade during the last eighteen months, but he was glad to say that things seemed to be on the mend. China still continued to take an increased quantity of Bombay production every year, and it appeared to him that just now demand was very nearly overtaking production if it had not already done so. There was no doubt they had helped themselves considerably by three and a-half months' short time and he felt sure that the members of the Association would agree with him that, if for nothing else, the strength which the Association had shown by combining together without exception for the common welfare of all, showed how justifiable the existence of the Association was. He thought they might congratulate themselves on the fact that they had shown whenever anything was against them that they had strength within themselves to combine so as to overcome difficulties. He repeated that he considered they would see their trade improve very considerably. They would see Japan again taking their yarns. They were asking for their yarns very much less than before, and every year enabled them to work more economically. Even Japan was now taking their yarn. He did not think it possible for Japan mills to compete with them much longer. They had been brought into existence under protection, and he did not think that even with the assistance of that protection they would be able to continue to earn a sufficiently remunerative return. It was impossible for them to import cotton from India, and then compete with them. Bombay was again sending cloth to China, and he could only hope that the same causes which had induced the Chinese to increase the consumption of Bombay yarn might also induce them to increase the consumption of their cloth. There was no doubt they could produce cloth cheaply, and so long as they could do that they had nothing to fear about their future. They had had now some five months' experience of the new Factory Act, and he thought they would agree with him in saying that it had put them to a minimum of inconvenience. He was sure that they all felt the advantage of having one day's rest in a week, which had long been advocated by the Association. Regarding women, the Association had all along considered that eleven hours per day was as much as any woman should work ; and although there might be complaints from the mofussil even then eleven hours was as much as a woman should work. If they in Bombay thought eleven hours sufficient, surely in the hotter climate of the mofussil it became more necessary that the hours should be restricted. They had every reason to hope that there would be no further legislation in that direction. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the rules under the Factory and the Boiler Inspection Act, the chairman said that, as one who had opportunities of conferring with Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bombay, he did not think he should let that opportunity pass without saying how deeply the Association was indebted to Mr. Campbell for the courtesy and consideration he had shown to their representations. With regard to the Boiler rules he asked the deputation of the Association to meet him, and as they were able to point out that they only wanted reasonable concessions, Mr. Campbell readily and willingly consented to them. This might be said about the Factory Act. Mr. Marshall, their secretary, placed himself in communication with Mr. Campbell, and the result was that everything necessary was done. It was satisfactory to feel that at all times, when dealing with Government, their representations received that consideration which they expected and which enabled them to put themselves right and obtain concessions and give Government information which enabled them to comply with the law without placing unnecessary restriction on the trade. The new Boiler Inspection Act was a great improvement on the old one, and he was glad that the clauses to which they so strongly objected were removed. There was only one thing to which he specially called the attention of the Association, namely, they had no correct statistics of the stocks of yarn and cotton. Cotton statistics were got once a year, but he considered they should have them every month. He was sure if they could obtain the figures and know exactly what stocks were in Bombay the same as they knew what was held in China, each of them would be better able to judge of the future market. Of course there was one great objection. Members might object to their neighbours knowing what yarn they held, but the figures might be obtained and given in such a way that no one would know whose stock they represented. Steps were being taken to bring about the desired information, and he trusted that members would help the committee to obtain it. He then congratulated the Association upon the fact of their having an exceedingly good fire brigade, that could not be surpassed or equalled in any place in India and many places out of it. The Municipal Corporation deserved their best thanks for giving them such an efficient fire brigade. A resolution would be placed before them, the object of which was to still further increase the usefulness of the Association, and to make the fees or the subscription from outsiders equitable. It would besides encourage all steam users to join them and contribute towards their funds and generally to share the benefits which the Association received and to combine with them in fighting against a common grievance. (Applause.)

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, in seconding the proposition, said that the chairman, who had gone over the whole ground of the report with his accustomed ability, was right in saying that the year had been one of peace and he (Mr. Wacha) hoped that its successor would also be of plenty. (Hear, hear.) There had been a little depression of late, but there was a combination of circumstances which led them to hope that cheerfulness and prosperity were not far remote. It appeared from the statistics given in the report that China was consuming the cloth manufactured by Bombay mills in larger quantities, and the increase bade fair to go up by leaps and bounds. (Hear, hear.) Whatever the Lancashire mill-owners might say or do the geographical position of Bombay made it a strong and a healthy rival and competitor in the matter of piece-goods in Chinese markets. The silver question had nothing whatever to do with the exports. Whether the price of silver went down to 1s. or rose to 2s. their exports would go on increasing, because there were certain conditions of the local trade which would fetch better rates of yarn and cloth than Lancashire would ever expect to obtain. As regarded the factory legislation, the Association should congratulate themselves upon the very able and constitutional manner in which their cause was put before the Government, and which eventually resulted in a good and workable Factory Act. The question of the adult, female and children labour might now be considered to have been finally settled, and he hoped that there would be no more "cries" heard from Lancashire for the purpose of hampering their trade. That the Indian mill-hands should, under the new Act, work for shorter hours could not but be productive of the greatest good to them. According to eminent physiologists, if the mill-hands worked for shorter hours they would be better able to preserve their health and be in a position to work better and in a more efficient manner than they otherwise would. In this respect he (Mr. Wacha) could not forget the very valuable and enduring services rendered to them by Mr. Nugent. The very admirable manner in which he had placed the whole question of the Bombay mill industry before the Government of India was beyond praise

would take deeper and firmer roots, financially and otherwise, and become a strong body capable of furthering the interest of the vast and growing industry which had brought prosperity to this city. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously :—

Proposed by Mr. D. C. Shroff, and seconded by Mr. Dhurumsey Soonderdas "That the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., Messrs. K. R. Cama, Gordhandas Khattao, Runchordas Narotumdas, and Jehangir Hormusjee, who retire by rotation, be re-elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for the year 1892."

Proposed by Mr. Moses, and seconded by Mr. Damodhur Tapidas :—"That Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., be elected chairman, and Mr. George Cotton deputy chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for the year 1892 ; and that the other members of Committee for the current year be as follows :—The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C. I. E., Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Dinshaw E. Wacha, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. Douglas, Damoderdas Tapidas, Cursondas Valubdas, K. R. Cama, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Gordhandas Khattao, Runchordas Narotamdas, Jehangir Hormusjee, K. M. Heeramaneck and S. D. Sassoon."

Proposed by Mr. Virchand Dipchund, seconded by Mr. Runchordas Narotamdas, "That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of rupees 2,000, being the Association's donation for the year 1892-93."

Proposed by Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas, seconded by Mr. Jehangier Hormusjee, "That the latter portion of Rule IV. of the association, after the word "Factories" be deleted, and the following substituted : "And for other factories at Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 of money expended on machinery, buildings, or land."

On the motion of Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—JUNE 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

RE SOORUPCHUND HEEJUTEADASS.

Mr. Slater applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvent, who was in jail.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAMKISSAN MUNDOO.

Mr. Manker, as representing Nemchund Kessojee, applied that Ramkissan Mundoo should be adjudicated an insolvent. His indebtedness was to the extent of over Rs. 1,300, in respect of certain legal proceedings to Nemchund.

His Lordship made the order.

RE HEERJEE MULCHUND.

Mr. Slater applied for examination of the insolvent and the production by him of his account-books, on behalf of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship granted the application, fixing the examination for June 29.

RE BHIMJEE BHANJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to amend the insolvent's petition and an extension of the interim order which were granted.

RE SYED MIRZA BIN SYED HUSSEIN SHERAZI.

Mr. Badshah applied for and was granted an extension of one month's time to file the insolvent's schedule.

RE KESHOWJEE DEWJEE.

Mr. Manker was granted an extension of the insolvent's interim order for three months.

RE JUMNADASS VANDRAVANDASS.

Mr. Manker applied for and was granted an interim order on behalf of the insolvent.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY ALLOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of Fazul Ebrahim, a creditor, applied that the costs of adjudicating the insolvency should be paid out of the money in the hands of the Official Trustees.

The application was granted.

RE PURSHOTUM BHATTIA THAKER.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Manker, in opposing the application, said the matter had been before the Court on a previous occasion, when it was refused as the insolvent had not produced his account-books.

His Lordship finding that all the books had not been produced refused Mr. Robertson's application with costs.

RE BUNDESERI HEMAMAN.

Mr. Manker applied for and was granted an extension of the insolvent's interim order for three months.

RE BALOO BHICA NUNDOO KURIM.

Mr. Manker was granted leave to amend the insolvent's schedule.

RE ABDUL SULAIMAN.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the insolvent's interim order for fourteen days.

Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, offering no opposition, the application was granted.

RE HAJEE MOOSA HAJEE ABDUL.

Mr. Manker was granted an interim order on behalf of the insolvent.

RE MUCHAN MOROBA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

RE BHOGRAJ MOHANDAS.

Mr. Manker was granted an extension of the insolvent's interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Jugjeevan Ragunath Dosi Sha ; Kasirar Bulvant Jugthap ; Butchoo Haji Natha Moudra ; William Henry Bushby ; Hajee Abba Waidya ; Nilkant Raghoonath Ghogoway ; George William Smith ; Dewjee Gangji Gujar Khumber ; Manuel Bolsen *alias* Manuel Bolson ; Nusserwanjee Rustonjee Sanjana; Frank Manuel Phillips; and Weljee Jeeva Halai.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT C. W. SINGER, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

THE annual allowance of ball ammunition for each officer of British Cavalry and Infantry has been increased to 80 rounds.

LIEUTENANT G. C. KING, Manchester Regiment, has been removed to the 2nd Battalion, but remains with the 1st Battalion till next trooping season.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN C. C. REILLY, Medical Staff, and Lieutenant F. R. Hicks, Hampshire Regiment, remain at home, on extended leave, till November 16 and October 28 next, respectively.

DURING the past trooping season 14,729 British non-commissioned officers and men, 510 women, and 635 children, arrived from England, and 11,704 men, 572 women, and 1,259 children proceeded to England.

MAJOR H. C. LAMB, 4th Bengal Cavalry, has been granted leave to Kashmir, on private affairs, to October 15 next, and Lieutenant the Honorable C. E. Walsh, Rifle Brigade, is allowed leave to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension to combatant officers below the rank of Major and medical officers below the rank of Surgeon-Major, serving on military duty at Manipur, of the local allowance of Rs. 75 a month now admissible to officers in the Naga Hills. The concession takes effect from the 21st April 1892.

THE following are appointed to the officiating medical charge of the regiments noted against their names:—Surgeon-Captains A. G. Hendley, 15th Bengal Lancers; B. C. Oldham, 2nd Bengal Infantry; B. H. Deare, 13th Bengal Infantry ; J. S. S. Lumsden, 31st Punjab Infantry ; S. B. Smith, 32nd Pioneers; H. R. C. Barber, 40th Pathan Regiment, and R. Bird, 42nd Gurkha Rifles.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Burton, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant. 34th Pioneers.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. G. Lydiord, 31st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Commandant ; Lieutenant H. R. Wallis, to be permanent Wing Officer, remaining seconded ; Lieutenant F. B. Hill, to be Wing Officer , *vice* Wallis. To be Officiating Wing Officers on probation :—Lieutenants A. W. Bailey, Middlesex Regiment, in 38th Dogras ; K. S. Cassels, Hampshire Regiment, in 43rd Gurkhas ; C. Kaye, Derbyshire Regiment, in 21st Punjab Infantry ; C. B. Winter, Lincolnshire Regiment, in 25th Punjab Infantry ; and W. F. Smith, Welsh Fusiliers, in 33rd Punjab Infantry.

THE question of adequate sanitary arrangements with troops on active service is of such importance, and is often surrounded with so much difficulty that it is worth while drawing the attention of the military authorities to an experiment which has been in force in Lushailand during the past few weeks. It seems that some time ago Colonel Rennick, of the 18th Bengal Infantry, and Captain Evans of that Regiment, invented a cinerator which has been used at Silchar since the 5th March, and at Fort Aijal since the 28th April. The results, it is said, have been in the highest degree satisfactory in both cases ; and the difficulty of maintaining efficient sanitation has accordingly been materially lessened. The matter is of so much importance that trials of the new cinerator might very well be made elsewhere, and if the experience gained at Silchar and Fort Aijal is borne out, we shall have gone far to solve a troublesome problem.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I cannot sufficiently thank you for the space you have so kindly allowed in your valuable columns to my previous letters. And if I crave a further extension of the same indulgence for this correspondence and a few more to follow, I have only one excuse to plead, namely, the importance of the subject to which I wish to draw public attention. In matters of excise it is on rare occasions like the present that there is an opportunity to enlighten the public with the non-official side of the question, the official side, be it right or wrong, being before it perennially.

With this brief preamble I now proceed to examine some of the striking statements made by Sir Charles Pritchard in his speech on the first reading of the Bill. So intense is the solicitude of the honorable member, on behalf of his Government, for ameliorating the sad condition of chronic intemperance of a most acute character in the districts of Tanna and Kolaba, that he was constrained to observe as follows : "We desire, is the best interests of the inhabitants of the districts of Tanna and Kolaba in order to diminish intemperance among them, to raise gradually the prices at which liquor can be obtained. We cannot raise the prices unless the illicit manufacture of spirit is repressed. We desire, again, to raise the price of drink and to repress illicit distillation, in order to ameliorate the comparatively demoralized condition into which parts of these districts have fallen, believing that excessive drinking and illicit distillation combined are the chief influencing causes of much of the crime that unhappily is prevalent there." This is indeed an astonishing statement emanating from a member of Government whose policy in former years as the Chief Commissioner of Abkari was, and still is the subject of adverse criticism, even in the House of Commons, for its direct tendency to stimulate consumption all over the Presidency. Either, Sir, the honorable mover was dreaming at the time, or that he was sincerely anxious to repair the mischief which his own policy was so vastly instrumental in bringing about that very condition which he now deplores. But the practical Revenue Member, whose official cult is to spirit away rupees from the pockets of the poor consumers of mhowra spirit, can hardly be credited with dreaming. Neither have we any proofs before us of the sincerity of his repentance.

But let us try to understand the significance of his observation. I suppose what the honorable member intended to say was this : that there being no other article so cheap as mhowra flowers which could be distilled into liquor on the sly, it was highly expedient to pass the Bill. It would stamp out illicit distillation—a consummation devoutly wished for years past, but hitherto unluckily not realised. Illicit distillation under the Act being a thing of the past the Government would have no difficulty thereafter in again enhancing the liquor duty, thus practically controlling consumption and raising a large revenue.

I do not know whether Sir Charles Pritchard conscientiously believed that the above happy consequences are certain to ensue on the passing of the Act, or that he is dreaming the dream of an *Almaschar*. Three questions naturally suggest themselves to me when considering the matter. (1.) Whether toddy or mhowra is or is not necessary for the people of Tanna and Kolaba, considering the climatic condition of the two zillas ? (2.) Whether the Abkari arrangements in vogue in the districts named are in accordance with the spirit of the instructions contained in the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State ; and if so, whether the present selling rates are of a character to inflict no hardships on the poorer classes of consumers ? (3.) Whether it is not within the pale of the probable and the practical that other articles susceptible of distillation into liquor will take the place of mhowra flowers ?

As to the first question, the officers of Government themselves admit that the climatic conditions are of such a character that the labouring population need some kind of mild alcoholic stimulant. As regards the second query, my reply is that the Abkari arrangements on the face of it are *not* in the spirit of the instructions of the superior authorities ; and that the selling prices do prevent the consumers from obtaining wholesome toddy and liquor at reasonable rates. Positive hardship is inflicted on the consumers because of that vicious system of farming universally condemned, and of the harsh restrictions on toddy. The fact of the numerous petitions that have from time to time gone up to Government complaining of the hardship is proof conclusive in support of my statement. The effect of this hard condition is that the poor, who cannot afford the dear liquor, are driven, against their will, to satisfy their natural craving rendered necessary by climatic conditions, by resorting to illicit distillation. What quality of spirit the liquor farmers vend will be referred to when I come in due course to treat on that subject. Meanwhile, it will be instructive to learn what Mr. Trevor, the then Abkari Commissioner, said on it. In the 69th para. of his report to the Government, dated 9th May, 1889, it is observed :—"Since the abolition of the maximum, the nominal prices charged by the farmers ranged from 11 to 12 annas and from 5¼ to 6 1-3 annas per bottle of 25° and 60° U.P. respectively. Where the *Kasar* system prevails the *actual* prices are still higher, *the arrangement between the farmer and the shop-keeper under the system being that the latter, instead of receiving any wages or commission, pays the farmer the full nominal price for the spirits supplied to the shops, and from two annas to a rupee a gallon over, defrays all charges and makes his profit as he can out of his customers by diluting the liquor, giving short measure, and other devices.* This practice is, of course, illegal, but it is according to the Abkari inspectors, notoriously universal in some talukas, among them Mahim, Bassein, and Salsette, and most difficult to check, as when proceedings are taken the farmers and shop-keepers combine to deny it sometimes even producing receipts and accounts showing the payment of wages, while the customers who suffer, though they are ready enough to complain in a general way, always back out when they are asked to support specific charges."

Truth never is concealed. It invariably is dragged into light. In this case the Commissioner himself has been the instrument to bring it to the public gaze. Complaints of this character have been oft repeated by the press and other critics and petitions. I have referred to them in the brochure which I published in 1889 in the chapter on Farming (p. 39); but I will quote the observation again in this place:—"The farming system is at the bottom of all the mischief. It engenders departmental corruption and promotes dishonesty among contractors. It stimulates the temptation to illicit distillation and smuggling and so long as this evil system is continued the reproach that it artificially pushes the drink traffic for revenue purpose only will lie at the door of the Government. Farming is opposed to English principles of free-trade. If the Government is of conviction that this close system of monopoly enables it to collect the revenue in lump without the least trouble and expense, then why does it not farm out its land revenue also, as well as other taxes ? Government has done well in protecting the revenue by abolishing the outstill system which has brought illicit discillation under its control, and as a substitute it ought to have confined itself to the system of Sudder distillery and separate licenses, which is followed in the town and Island of Bombay. But it seems that the Government has never tried this substitute system in any other part of the Bombay Presidency. What has prevented it from doing so ? Common sense would inform us that a system of monopoly, partial or entire, could never be worked on the one hand without dishonesty on the part of the monopolist and corruption on the part of Abkari inspectors and positive hardship to the consuming public on the other. People view with the greatest suspicion the policy of some of the officers of higher grades and the action of certain inspectors. The system is black in character, and no amount of perverse ingenuity on the part of the Abkari Department could white-wash it. It is scandalous and for the sake of British honor it ought to be knocked on the head dead as a door nail." To allow to continue such an evil is hardly creditable to the civilisation of our enlightened rulers. The local Government has persistently allowed the continuance of this mischievous system in defiance of the instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The stock plea, which we have been hearing these last fourteen years, is flouted in our face that it tends to stimulate the self-interest of the liquor farmers and enables them to diligently assist in detecting illicit distillation. But if such be the plea, why is the Mhowra Bill at all found necessary ? Infinitely better is the system of separate licenses which really and effectually minimises the evil of illicit manufacture. The reason, on the face of it, is not cogent. There must be another reason which in all probability is known only to the liquor farmers their participators, and their consciences. In the latter portion of his speech, Sir Charles Pritchard affects to show what miracles of reform by way of diminution of consumption of spirits his policy has wrought in the town and Island of Bombay. He makes the people believe that when the still-head duty was one rupee per gallon, the consumption of spirits recorded in 1872-73 was 907,445 gallons, 25° U.P. But in the face of an immense growth of the population since that year consumption has been so regulated, owing to heavy duty of Rs. 3 per gallon, that in 1890-91, the quantity registered was only 564,190. Is it at all believable that this miracle has been actually performed ? I will show how this grossly misleading and absolutely incorrect statement has been bandied in the face of the credulous and uncritical public. The figures of 1872 are fictitious. Is it *fair* to compare the fictitious gallonage of 1872 with the gallonage of mhowra in 1890-91 ? The fallacy was unmasked by Mr. Wacha in his notes in 1888, and yet it has been again trotted out as official gospel ! Comment on such a way of comparison of public statistics is superfluous. I would explain the fallacy hereafter.

I must close this letter now, reserving the reply to the third query for the next letter.—Yours, &c.,

May 31. P. B. DANTRA.

P.S.—The following extract from the Government of India's Excise Despatch of 1890 will bear quotation. I accidentally put my finger on it while searching for other matters :—

Despatch from the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 1533, dated 31st July, 1872, Financial Department.

"A heavy duty should not be imposed on toddy lest, owing to over-taxation, the people should be driven to have recourse to stronger spirits or even to injurious drugs." P. B. D.

MESSRS. JARDINE-SKINNER AND THEIR BANIANS.

THE FINANCING OF THE BUSINESS.

ON the hearing of the case being resumed on Saturday morning, Mr William Oval Bells Irving was examined by Mr. Sale, who said :—I became a member of the firm of Jardine Skinner and Co, in 1880. I joined as an assistant in 1874, and was then in charge of the jute mills. I was never in the Accounts Department. Dwarkanath Dutt, Khettur and Shamlall were banians. Since my time, Jardine Skinners has principally been on agency work. Piece-goods work has ceased. The native assistants were separate from the establishment of the firm, which had a European and a native staff. The assistants, European and native, were employed by the firm, except the cash department. No person was ever, as far as I am aware, appointed in the Banians' Department. The cashier, when I first joined was a man called Nemy, who was there for several years. He was dismissed by Dwarkanath Dutt, who was his uncle, and after him Denoo Nath Dutt, Dwarka's brother, was appointed also by the banians. He remained some years. I cannot tell how long exactly, but he died, and was succeeded by Dinoo Nath Dass Dwarka's son-in-law. He was also appointed by the banians. The financing part of the firm's business was done by the banians' establishment, who made all the collections. The disbursements were also all managed by the banians. The cash for this purpose was supplied by the firm. When the banians wanted money, they applied to the European in the Accounts Department. This cheque was taken to the senior partner by one of the banians. The cheque was made out in the name of the banians, signed by the senior partner, and drawn out of the bank by the banians. This was done daily when they required money. The submitted cash-book was brought to the senior partner with the vouchers of payments. These vouchers were read out by some one in connection with the banians, establishment. This was ticked off in the account by the partner, and then the firm's initials were put by the partner. Only the vouchers and books of petty expenses were brought at the time. The disbursements paid into the bank were by the banians. The Baboo who brought in the submitted cash book had it generally noted down on the back of the last voucher. I have been resident partner from the 9th July 1890, to the last week of November 1890. I have been absent since February 1891 to the present time. The bank pass book was ordered to be brought with the submitted cash book. The order was given in August, and from the beginning of September 1890 it was brought.

Before this I am not aware that these books would be compared. I had nothing to do with the cash book, but I came out in July 1890 as senior Resident partner. I was not in the habit of comparing these books till September. I gave the order owing to something I had heard. I had satisfied myself about what I heard in Shama Churn Sen's case. After September the bank pass book was brought with the submitted cash book and I added up the payments, and saw if they corresponded.

I had on two or three occasions to enquire about the sums in the cashier's hands. The first occasion was on the 8th October 1890. I sent for Shamlall Paul, and I directed his attention to the fact that, according to the submitted cash book, there was over half a lakh of rupees in the cashier's hands. I told him that I considered the amount too large, but as the banians were responsible it was his look-out. He said he would look into it. He then went on to say that as he did all the work of the banianship he thought he ought to get more than 8 annas of the remuneration. I told him that that was a matter that I had not to do with, and that it lay between Khettur and him. But that if he sent for Khettur I would speak to him on the subject. Khettur came either that afternoon or the next day. He said it was true that Shamlall did the work, but he was the monied man, and if anything went wrong the bulk of the loss would fall upon him (Khettur). Shamlall was present on this occasion, and I afterwards sent for Mr. Robertson during the conversation. I sent for Mr. Robertson to bring the banianship deed. I wanted to see the terms of it. I had not seen it since I came out. The deed was brought and no arrangement was come to between Shamlall and Khettur as to their respective remunerations.

I told Mr. Robertson as he was leaving the room, that as Dwarka was dead, he had better go round to Sanderson and Co., and see about the drawing up of a fresh agreement. Beyond this, there was nothing said between me and the banians about a fresh agreement. I knew that the banians had to advance cash during the month up to the assistant's salaries. If the assistants wanted money they would send a slip to the cash department, and at the end of the month the account would be made up and put in their ledger account. I was not aware before November, 1890, they were overdrawing. At the end of the month the banian had to make out a voucher of the amount advanced to the assistants during the month when it would come to me for signature. The banians had express instructions in writing to this effect. This (shown) I have seen before. It is the handwriting of J. J. J. Keswick. There are the written instructions I refer to. I cannot say personally if the banian had it, but it was found in the banians' safe. It was brought to me by Mr. Robertson. I cannot recollect having seen it before, but I knew that such orders were in force. I never had a conversation with the banians on this subject, with regard to the remuneration, during the time I had been a member of firm, up to 1875 or 1876, they got Rs. 250 per month and "dustorie," and they paid the salaries of the servants. They got the same monthly allowance up to 1880, when it was increased to Rs. 500, about 1875 or 1876 the banians' establishment was paid by the firm.

They obtained "dustoorie" on goods supplied by the bazar dealers on sales made through them direct, or on jute purchased for the mills. I first heard that there was confusion in the banians' account on the night of the 16th November, I heard from Mr. Robertson and Mr. Dickson. I left Calcutta on the afternoon of the 14th. I saw both the banians on Monday morning. I said to Khettur that this was a bad business. He said it was. I said, "What are you going to do about the cashier ?" He said he would send up to see what he could recover. I asked him if he could account for the money that had disappeared, and what the man had done with it. He said he could not. He asked me if we were going to take any proceedings against the cashier. I told him that that was his look-out. The cashier was his servant, not ours. I said he would have to make good the loss. He promised to do so.

He offered to make over landed property. I told him that much the best way, the cleanest way was to give a cheque for the defalcation, and have done with it. He said he would, but it was a big amount to pay up all at once. I told him that it was well known that he and his family were worth lots of money, and the best way was to give a cheque and have done with it. He said he would do so. Shamlall said he was a ruined man. He had not much, for which he had to make over. I then went over and asked him to give a list of the property and he said he would. This (shewn) is the list of his property that Shamlall gave me subsequently. I saw them every day subsequently, excepton Sunday, till Sir Alexander Wilson came out. I had from time to time conversations with both in respect to the defalcations. New things were coming out every day, and the amount unaccounted for was growing every day bigger. Khettur on one occasion offered to give me a cheque for part of the amount and expressed his willingness to pay up the balance by instalments. I think he proposed to give a cheque for Rs. 50,000. I repented what I had told him before, that much the best plan was to give a cheque for the full amount and close the transaction. He then suggested that it would be better to wait till Lovelock and Lewis had finished auditing the account.

He complained bitterly of the want of supervision by Shamlall, and he told me that either he or his father had warned Shamlall that Dinoo was spending a lot of money. At no time did Khettur deny his liability during this conversation. I saw jewellery in this connection. Khettur, I think, brought a box containing watches and rings, &c., which he stated had been obtained from the cashier. It was taken out of my room. Personally I do not know what became of it. It was shown to me, and then taken away by whoever brought it. It was Khettur or Shamlall, the former, I think. Nothing was said about it. Khettur said he was going to send up to Chinsurah to realize what he could. I do not personally know what became of the jewellery, but I have heard. The "Wingsang" belongs to our Indo-China S. N. Company Agency. The other bill belongs to Mohurgong Tea Company, for which we are agents.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill : We were agents for Robert Watson and Co., who used to consign to us raw silk, &c. The banians' servants took delivery, but I am not certain if the banians were responsible. That Rs. 250 was not made specifically for taking delivery at the railway station or from boats. I will not swear, but to the best of my knowledge, it was not. This was not debited against Robert Watson and Co., but against our commission from Robert Watson and Co. The additional Rs. 250 was given in consequence of the great falling off of the import and export. In addition to this fixed remuneration they got "dustoories" from the bazar dealers for goods supplied. Supposing a garden wanted a thousand "kodalies" we would get the indent which we would make over to the bazar sircar who was a servant of the banians, and it would be the duty of the banians to get the "koodalies" for us, and no doubt there would have been a row if the banians had failed to supply them in time. The banians would be held responsible if any loss arose.

We knew they got "dustoorie." It was not a question of our allowing it. They took it. It is the "dustoor." The "dustoorie" they got was for jute purchased by themselves, not for the mill. The "dustoorie" on jute continued till November 1890. They received "dustoorie" and payment on the mill weights, and were paid on the mill weighments. If they had purchased a lakh of maunds and had delivered one thousand maunds short, they would no doubt be responsible, but they used to be paid on mill weighments, and that could not arise.

The copper business has only been of recent years. We never did much import or export business. If we saw any particular kind of export we went in for it.

With regard to the way in which we used to check our business we had a very large establishment, but the whole account was in one department. We have not separate departments for the different agencies, but we had a separate department for tea. There was also a separate department for insurance agencies, and the vessels department was practically the same as the insurance. Apart from this, there was the cash department which was entirely under the banians. It was not the duty of a European assistant of the firm to see what monies were sent in to the bank. It was altogether the duty of the banians. It was their duty to see that everything was as it ought to be. I do not think it was any assistant's duty to check the daily disbursements. If the disbursements were large, a cheque would be brought to me. I would ask what the money was required for, and he would give particulars. I would sign the cheque in favor of the banians knowing that they were responsible. I never attempted to ascertain what the money was required for by the banians except asking him. The cashier, as a rule, used to come and give me a list of the requirements, and accepted it. This cheque would never have been signed if they were not responsible. It was the duty of those in the accounts department to see that the amounts of bills paid were credited.

The bills used to be passed over to the banians' department for collection by whoever was in charge of the particular department in respect to which it was made out. It was the duty of the banians to see that bills were collected, and it was the duty of the European assistant in the accounts department to see that they were credited and journalized. It would be the duty of the European assistants to mention the matter to the cashier if bills were outstanding for a long time. I have no knowledge at the time of bills being outstanding. I since learnt that the matter was frequently brought to the cashier's notice by the European assistant. Beyond the senior partner and checking the disbursements with the vouchers, I think it was any body's duty—bar the banians—to see that the entries in the submitted cash-book were correct. The accounts used to be closed every year up to the 30th April. I do not know what process was gone through in the closing of the account. I cannot say whether any of the partners struck the balance or checked it, as I was not here. The agency accounts and company accounts are audited every year separately from the firm's accounts. I think all these accounts were closed before the 30th April. There are no independent audits, but there is an audit in the account department every year. There is no biennial audit. There is a monthly balance sheet drawn up of the different companies. They are prepared from the journal and ledger.

Shama Churn Sen's case was a very notorious case, and the mercantile firms were all aware of it. I cannot say our accountants are ignorant of such a case, but I should say certainly not. Mr. Lindsay may have been a very promiaent figure in that case, but I really cannot say if no member that in Shama Churn Sen's case there was some sort of confession put in. I do not know that it was Mr. Lindsay who procured that. The disbursements sometimes amounted to a good deal more than Rs. 50,000, the ordinary disbursement was from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000. On the 8th October there was no question of disbursement, there was over Rs. 50,000 in the cashier's hands, and I spoke to Shamlall about it. It struck me as being more than the cashier ought to have in his hands, and it was more. It was an unusually large amount to be in the cashier's hands. It depends a good deal on cheques coming in after banking hours. It is quite possible that on other occasions the cash in the cashier's hands was over half a lakh ; but it came in after banking hours. The balance on that day started with Rs. 36,280, and the last credit entry was for Rs. 75,000, but whether this was a cheque drawn by one or not I cannot say. It may have been cheques sent into the bank. I cannot say what it is.

His Lordship :—It cannot be anything else but a cheque given by the firm.

Witness continued.—It was a loan account of the Camarhatty Company, Limited. I did not notice that there were other sums paid in by the Camarhatty Co., Ld. It is very probable it was this money coming in that made me give the cheque for Rs. 75,000. I never looked at the credit side of the cash book at all. This was purely a cross entry as the money was passed on the bank. The very fact of this large amount having come to the credit of Camarhatty was the very best reason for a cheque being given to the bank.

I especially sent for the banians, and directed them to look into the large balance in the hands of the cashier. They were the responsible persons. You will find that entries are made against the balance in the cashier's hands. I cannot say that on the 10th and 11th I noticed that the balance had not been reduced. I see that the balance on the 11th was reduced to Rs. 32,000 odd. I cannot say if I did or did not give a cheque on that day, but there were large disbursements. There were cheques on the bank for Rs. 1,389, Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000. This was a payment on account of the Patkoom Trading and Indigo Company. I can say that 99 out of 100 letters were press copied, and if any were not, it would be an inadvertence.

The firm has not, as a rule, been in the habit of press copying on loose pieces of paper. The object of press copying in books is to have it on record. It is the usual "dustoor" to have press copies in books, unless it is a private book, the others are indexed or numbered. It may also be that letters are press copied on loose sheets, and the letter so copied would probably not be numbered unless in continuation of some correspondence. The partners drew from the banians for their disbursements during the month, and not from the bank. A bill came in and it was initialed, and passed on to the banians. In that letter there was a limit to the amount the banians could advance the partners. As a matter of practice, it depended entirely on the voucher sent in to the "Burra Sahib" being passed by him. There was not to my knowledge any suspense or "howlat" account with any partner. I do not know if Mr. Lawrie Johnson had such an account with the banians.

The banians' books, as far as I know, were left in the firm. I cannot say if they handed me all their books to be audited by Lovelock and Lewis ; it is very probable they did. I cannot say if I did, as a matter of fact, seize every scrap of paper and book in the banians' department. The matter was left very much in the hands of the European assistants in the account department, and the auditors called in. I am not aware that this "howlat" account book has been produced by me. I have not seen this book. After the defalcation I saw Khettur in my room on Monday morning. Shamlall and Robertson were present on this occasion. He offered to make good the loss, but no sum was mentioned. The interview lasted a little more than a quarter of an hour. I got that list of property three or four days afterwards. To the best of my belief, I have seen this letter written by Sanderson and Co. I cannot say that I instructed the solicitors to write the letter, but they acted under our instructions. There was nobody there when I gave him the cheque. I am absolutely certain that Khettur had given me the information that either he or his father had warned Shamlall.

I received an anonymous letter afterwards, but that letter had nothing to do with the story of the woman. I cannot say that I noticed any erasures in the submitted cash book. Shamlall is still in the office. I am not aware of his handing me over certain books lately. I never heard of any application for postponement of this case on the ground that Shamlall had produced certain books which required to be translated. I know nothing of this. I do not know if Shamlall produced any such book lately. Mr. Robertson and Sanderson and Co. are looking after this case.

The Court here rose for the day.—"Indian Daily News."

ONE penny farthing an acre for land mostly of high fertility—such was the price, according to the calculation of Mr. W. J. Menzies, in his lecture before the Chartered Accountants Students' Society, for which Napoleon Bonaparte in 1805 sold Louisiana to the United States. A French man, named La Salle, had in 1717, after descending the Mississippi, claimed for the French Crown the whole lands lying to the west of that river, and upon all its tributaries. Up to the date of purchase, with the exception of the neighbourhood of New Orleans, this territory was an unknown region, and in exchange for it, Napoleon, then engaged in gigantic European wars, was glad to get a sum of three million sterling.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

THE final memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the season 1891-92 is issued as follows, the information generally being up to 1st May :—

Area.—The latest reports show the area sown at 2,620,000 acres, or 8·54 per cent. below that of last year and 10·55 per cent. below average. The failure of late rains in the Deccan (except Khandesh) and the Karnatak accounts to a great extent for this decrease. In the Deccan, owing to the increase of 25 per cent. in Khandesh, and a considerable area being under irrigation, the nett decrease in area is not large. The Karnatak, where the irrigated area is insignificant, shows a decrease of more than 41 per cent., the heaviest fall (about 52 per cent.) being in Dharwar, where the irrigated area is almost nil. In Gujarat, the decrease in the northern parts caused by scanty sowing rain has been more than covered by an increase elsewhere, due mainly to substitution of wheat for cotton rotted by excessive moisture. This is most noticeable in Broach. Millets grown for fodder have encroached on the wheat area in Cutch. In Sind, the large decrease in Shikarpur caused by the failure of the inundation in Rohri Division has almost nullified the increase elsewhere. In Karachi the increase is attributed to the overflow of the Manchar Lake ; in Hyderabad, partly to more riverside land being available and partly to last year's high prices ; in Thar and Parkar, entirely to the latter cause ; and in the Upper Sind Frontier, to the combined effect of good flooding, high prices, and substitution of wheat for kharif crops damaged by locusts.

Irrigated and dry wheat.—Of the total area 638,400 acres, or 21 per cent., is returned under irrigated, and 1,981,600 acres, or 76 per cent., under dry wheat. The irrigation percentages, for the different divisions, are :—Gujarat 36, Deccan 12, Karnatak 2 and Sind 54, showing no change worth mentioning in the total irrigated area. In Sind, it has risen by about 4 per cent., while in Gujarat it has fallen by about 7 per cent., owing to deficiency of well-water in Ahmedabad and a comparative increase in dry-crop in Kathiawar.

Comparative changes in area under wheat.—The season under report has been so irregular that it is not safe to draw conclusions as to the increase of wheat relatively to other food crops. Last year's high prices have naturally given an impetus to wheat cultivation.

Season.—In respect of season, the Presidency Proper may be divided into the north, comprising Gujarat and Khandesh, with fair to good rainfall ; and the south, including the rest of the Deccan and the Karnatak, with deficient rain. In Gujarat, except where the late rains were scanty the crop promised well, but later on cloudy weather and cold reduced the outturn. In Khandesh, the crop suffered from adverse winds and want of moisture and the estimate of yield has to be lowered below the average. In the rest of the Deccan the dry-crop suffered from the absence of late rains and irrigated crops from a deficient supply of well-water due to the same cause. The dry-crop is poor and the irrigated only fair. The Karnatak season in no way differed from that of the Deccan except that adverse conditions were more marked. The sowing rain was so scanty that much land remained unsown, and over large areas the seed failed to germinate, and young plants withered. Only in the west and under irrigation has any fair return been obtained. The solitary exception to this description is the Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgaum District, where an average harvest has been gathered. The Sind crop is not satisfactory. It was affected by frost in Karachi, Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier ; by westerly winds in Hyderabad and Shikarpur ; and by deficiency of rain in insect attacks in Hyderabad and on the Upper Sind Frontier.

Outturn.—In spite of the large increase in Gujarat, in Khandesh, and in Sind districts, the total outturn falls by more than 27 per cent. The figures are still, at the best, not more than approximately correct even for the British districts, where the formulæ have been framed. For Native States, the figures are mere estimates, being based on the outturn per acre, as returned in the formulæ of the neighbouring British districts. For Sind, the figures are no better, the yield being a mere general estimate by district officers.

Export of Wheat.—As compiled from the returns of the local Chamber of Commerce, the exports of local wheat to the port of Bombay during the month and a half ending 30th April are much below those for the corresponding period of the last year. But last year's exports were abnormal, owing to short receipts from other parts of the country, the port has drawn on Gujarat to an unprecedented extent, and this province must be thoroughly depleted both of old and new stocks :—

Province.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat.....	1,025	536	1,857	2,168	15,143
Deccan	23,637	5,577	8,516	20,173	12,141
Karnatak	12,519	4,958	5,803	17,638	176
Total	37,181	9,171	16,186	49,981	27,760

Food-supply.—In Gujarat, though the monsoon was irregular, the kharif crops yielded well ; and the food supplies, (except in Baroda, Cutch and Palanpur) are up to, or above, average. In Khandesh, the supplies are up to the average. In the Deccan and the Karnatak, food-supplies are considerably below average, except in a few talukas. In Sind, they are below average except in Hyderabad. In Shikarpur, rice, the crop next in importance to wheat, was good ; but jowari and bajri suffered from locust attacks and want of moisture.

Food stocks of former harvests.—Except in three talukas in the Presidency Proper and in Shikarpur stocks are nowhere plentiful. In the Deccan and the Karnatak, they are approaching exhaustion.

Prices.—Except in a few places in Gujarat have risen more or less everywhere, and seriously in the Deccan and Karnatak.

BOMBAY RAPE AND LINSEED.

The final memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops in the Bombay Presidency for the season 1891-92 is issued as follows, the information generally being up to 1st May :—

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Area, 3,300 acres, is comparatively insignificant. It is mostly in one taluka of Ahmedabad and here, owing to the partial failure of last year's crop, a smaller area was sown this year. The crop is a good one. Cambay has 1,300 acres with a fair crop.

Deccan.—Area, 148,500 acres (or about 62 per cent. of the total), is 21·76 per cent. above the previous year, but 7·99 per cent. below average. The increase is confined to the North Deccan, notably Khandesh, where, owing partly to good sowing rain and partly to substitution of linseed for cotton hopelessly damaged, the area rose by about 82 per cent. In the South Deccan, where it has declined owing to scanty rainfall, linseed is mostly confined to Sholapur and the neighbouring State of Akalkot. In Khandesh, the crop has on the whole yielded well. In Nasik and Ahmednagar, the yield is only fair. In the South Deccan (except in Sholapur and Akalkot, where a fair harvest was gathered), the crop was poor, yielding almost nothing in places owing to deficient rain.

Karn

PURE PERSONALITIES.

ANECDOTES of Rossetti are just now "in the air." Here is one. He went one day with a friend for a stroll through the poorer quarters of the town, and was greatly attracted by the shops in Seven Dials. Outside one he saw in a cage a curious round ball of spikes. "What is the price of that?" "Half-a-crown." "Could you get me some more of them?" "Certainly." "Well, let me have twenty to-morrow evening." The retail dealer, whose stock consisted of a few linnets, a chaffinch or two, and four or five staggering larks, looked aghast. Said his friend on the way home, "What on earth did you want with all those hedge-hogs?" "I'll put them in my garden," said Rossetti, "and when fellows come to see my pictures they'll pass through the garden. "Look at this little round ball," one of them will say; "why it's alive. And here's another! and here's a third! Why, the garden is full of them." And then they'll be in such good spirits at the discovery that they'll buy my pictures!"

The sentence of decapitation and burning on a beacon which was passed upon Mrs. Aima Sainio, who poisoned her husband, a professor in Finland, has not yet been commuted, but is likely to be so. The Court of Appeal has the case under consideration. All information that has been gathered about Mrs. Sainio seems to confirm the view that she is a spoiled child, and never has been able to take life in earnest. She has never been moved by any great passions, but has always been taken up with the thought as to how she could amuse herself in a childlike fashion. In order to satisfy her great desire for sweets (a point in which she resembled the heroine of "A Doll's House")—with which, by the way, her husband supplied her liberally—she stole and deceived without the slightest hesitation.

It would be interesting to know how often Count Herbert Bismarck has been "engaged to be married" before. He is now forty-three years old—that is to say, just twice the age of his charming Anglo-Hungarian fiancee, Countess Margaret Hoyos—but ever since he came to man's estate there have been again and again rumours of his engagement and approaching marriage. Now it was the fair daughter of some unimportant German princeling; then a lump was made to a Royal Highness very near the German throne; again, there was weeping and gnashing of teeth at his betrothal to a French princess; and who has not heard his name coupled only a season or two ago with that one of the most beautiful and aristocratic ladies of this country?

All's well that ends well, however, and nobody will grumble at the engagement of Count Herbert to the daughter of Count George Hoyos, who, by the way, is the husband of one of the daughters of Mr. Whitehead, of torpedo fame. The engagement took place last week at Fiume, Count Hoyos's seat in Hungary, only a fortnight after Count Herbert had met the young Hungarian beauty for the first time. It is characteristic of the patriarchal ways of the Bismarckian household that "young Bismarck" at the age of forty-three did not become formally engaged till he obtained his parents' consent a few days ago.

Good looks, indeed, seem to be the rule in the case of journalists abroad. From the organ of the profession in America we learn that the lady who does the society column of the "Buffalo Courier" "is tall and dark, and has exceptionally beautiful eyes." Then Miss Sarah Hirchfield, who also writes for the Buffalo papers, is "an exceedingly beautiful girl, with reddish-brown hair and dark soft-grey eyes;" and another Buffalo journalist, Miss Judd, is "a bright, stylish, brilliant young Buffalo society miss," and "conducts the social page of the "Buffalo Enquirer."

The late Lord Bramwell had a very fine senatorial style. His voice (writes a Gallery correspondent) was one of the best in the Upper House, and "Old B," as his letters to the "Times," with their single letter signature, caused him to be known coloquially was a distinct humourist. He delighted in anecdote even in his speeches, though, perhaps, there was an old or last century conviviality in the flavour of some of these. When he sat in criminal cases his sentences were models of the iron hand in the velvet of glove. He made it almost a pleasure to receive the severest sentence. The prisoner had never been talked to so pleasantly in his life, and he went to his doom suffused with that winning smile and warmed by the recollection of that glowing nose. "B" is a distinct loss to the Upper House.

M. Rubinstein is reported to have just completed an opera entitled "Moses." It is said to contain eight acts, and to require at least two evenings for representation, and as one of the scenes is laid in the bulrushes and another in the Red Sea the staging of the opera is likely to present some difficulty. All things considered we do not imagine that M. Rubinstein intends to produce his work in St. Petersburg. The Exodus from Egypt would be in rather too strong a contrast with the present Exodus from Russia.

The death of Mr. James Grondie, at Chicago, forcibly reminds us of the time when there were no greyhounds of the Atlantic. Mr. Grondie, who was in his eighty-ninth year, was the builder of the Royal William, the first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic. That historical voyage was made in 1833 from Picton, Nova Scotia, to Gravesend.

Little Otto Hegner, who has been absent from this country for two-and-a-half years, made his re-appearance in a recital at St. James's Hall recently. Hegner, on his debut in 1888, was announced to be eleven years old, and consequently he must now be in his sixteenth year, although, dressed in his knickerbockers and boyish jacket, he looks much younger. Since he last played in London he has in the interval between his engagements been diligently studying with his teacher, Hans Huber, of Bale, and he now comes before the public (writes a correspondent) a far more finished artist than he was.

The serious illness of Lord Revelstoke is a melancholy incident of the Baring collapse. He is now at Membland Park, his beautiful place in South Devon, which has been literally created in the last thirty years, and forced into active and luxurious existence by lavish expenditure of the vast wealth which was, up to quite recently, at the command of the head of the prosperous banking house of Barings. Now, Membland is the place of retirement for the head of the house, and it would be a relief to his purse if he could let the huge white elephant of a house in Charles-street, Mayfair, of which he had just completed the erection when the crash came. The house at Membland is a fine one. It faces the sea, or rather the estuary of the Erme, which runs up into the park. The park is very spacious, and the entrance is most imposing. Two immense granite piers flank the drive and support very fine gates of hammered iron work (Lord Revelstoke, by the bye, is rather a judge of iron-work, and the railings in front of the house in Charles-street are very fine specimens of that art). Surmounting the piers are colossal representations in red Corsehill stone of the supports of the Baring arms, which by a curious coincidence are a muzzled bear and a rampant bull. The two blocks from which these animals are carved weigh nearly seventeen stone each. Lord Revelstoke was attracted to South Devon by his marriage with the daughter of the late Mr. Bulteel, of Flete, and Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, who were also the parents of the present Mr. Bulteel, of Pamflete.

"General" Booth has issued another appeal for help; in point of fact, he makes two appeals in one. When he floated his Social Scheme he asked not only for £100,000 to start with, but for £300,000 a year besides, and he has only received £4,000, and is now almost at a standstill. Thus he can fairly plead if the scheme is comparatively abortive, that the elementary conditions of success were wanting. After this clear intimation, if the money required for the Social Scheme is not forthcoming, it will look as though the contributors to the £100,000 are not satisfied with the progress made thus far. But the "General's" present concern is rather with the proper work of the "Army" itself. Exclusive of the money derived from ordinary sources, a sum of £8,000 is required to carry on the ordinary work of the Salvation Army till the self-denial week in October. The finance of "General" Booth's organisation is a mystery. It was only the other day that these people were bidding an enormous sum for a large site on the Thames Embankment, and offering to place thereon a block of buildings which would cost scores of thousands of pounds. They rent great City warehouses, they charter a fleet of steamers to welcome home their leader, they continually hire the most expensive halls in London, and yet the small sum of £8,000 is required to tide them on till October.

William Chatterton, who has had the honor of securing the first century in first-class cricket this season, was born at Birchvale, in Derbyshire, in 1861. He has been associated with his native country during the whole of his career, making his first appearance in the Derbyshire eleven in 1882. His style impressed a favorable impression, and the following year saw him installed as a regular member of the term. His batting has been of the greatest service to Derbyshire, and several seasons saw Chatterton at the top of the country averages. In 1885, he had an average of 28, 33 in 1886, 27 in 1889, and 38 in 1894. In 1891 he played a fine innings of 100 against Yorkshire, and was one of the best professional batsmen of the year. Last winter he formed one of the English team which visited the Cape, and he had an average of 41 for 31 innings, which gave him first place. His display at Lord's, on Monday, when he carried his bat right-through the M. C. C. innings against Lancashire for 100, will serve to enhance his reputation. Chatterton bats in taking style, and although he does not hit so freely as some players, he can punish a loose ball severely. He is an unassuming fellow, and popular with all classes of cricketers.

NOTICES.

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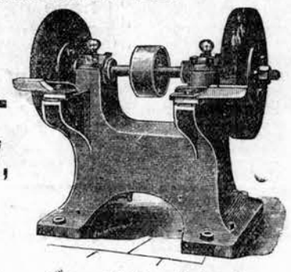

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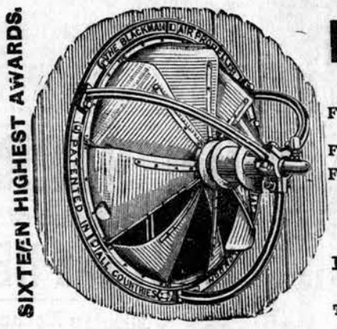

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C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
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MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

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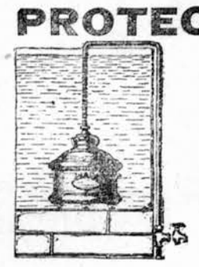

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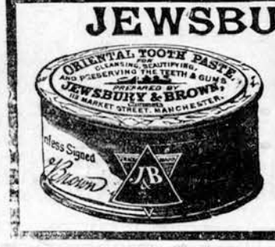

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